

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 29.90

October 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 77. 2 p.m. 78.
Humidity 65. 62.

October 2, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 81.
Humidity 90. 71.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

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2921

癸丑十月八年寅甲

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

"DUM-DUM" BULLETS: A GERMAN "MISTAKE."

FIGHTING CONTINUES AT TSINGTAU.

Two Japanese Steamers Sunk by Mines.

Tsingtau Battle Continues; Two Japanese Ships Sunk.

The Consul General for Japan sends us the following telegram concerning the siege of Tsingtau, received to-day:—

"After the battle of the 28th September the enemy continued firing upon us from ships inside Tsingtau Harbour and from many forts on the left bank of the Hai P'o Hsiao, including the Hsiao Fort. They never cease firing day and night, and a balloon has been observed flying over their heads. On the 31st September one German destroyer sank off Tai K'un Island."

"The official report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron states that in the forenoon of the 30th September, our steamer Wakamiya Maru, on special duty, and a mine-clearing ship, No. 3 Nigato Maru, struck mechanical mines laid by the enemy while working outside Liao Shan Harbour. The former was damaged, with one killed and six wounded, and the latter sank with 3 killed and 13 wounded."

Not Dum-Dums.

The following despatch has been received by the French Consul General in Hongkong from M. Genty, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in China:—

In its issue of September 10, the Tag, a Berlin newspaper, published a photograph of a package of "dum-dum" cartridges, alleged to have been found at Lingwy.

From an ordinary examination of this picture it is clear that these are cartridges without any power of penetration, specially prepared for firing from a stand on a miniature range, and that they could not possibly be used in warfare.

This absurd mistake of the Tag was discovered by the German authorities, and that number of the paper in which the photograph was published was withdrawn from circulation and destroyed. The French Government have, however, one copy.

I would be much obliged if you would give the widest possible publicity to this information.

(Sd.) A. R. CONTY.

Peking, September 21, 1914.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

French Progress.

Oct. 1, 4.45 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—The situation is unchanged, but we have progressed on the left to the north of the Somme, and on the right in Southern Wever.

British General Wounded.

Oct. 1, 5.15 a.m.

Brigadier General Wing has been wounded. [Brigadier General Frederick Drummond Vincent Wing, C.B. (1902), has commanded the 3rd Division Royal Artillery since 1913, and is a J.P. for Cumberland. He was born in 1860; eldest son of the late Major Vincent Wing of 95th Regiment; married in 1905, Mary, the daughter of Lady Maria and the late Captain Hon. G. Fitz Clarence, R.N., has one daughter. He was educated at the R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieutenant-Colonel 1900; A.D.C. to G.O.C., Aldershot, 1892-3; Lieutenant-Colonel R.A. 1890; Captain 1888; Major 1888; Brevet Major 1890; A.D.C. to G.O.C., Aldershot, 1892-3; served in the South African War 1899-1902; was mentioned in despatches six times, received the Queen's medal, five clasps, the King's medal, two clasps, and C.B. in recognition of his services in the South African War, and operations in Transvaal and Orange Free State in command of the mobile column during the last six months of the war; A.D.C. to Commander-in-Chief, 1903-4; Staff Officer R.A., 1907-10; A.A.G. War Office, 1910-13.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

British Occupy Selcheprey.

Oct. 1, 1.15 a.m.

A Paris communique issued at eleven o'clock last night says the general situation is satisfactory with no perceptible change of front except in Southern Wever where we occupied Selcheprey and advanced to the slopes of Rupt de Mad.

Germans Again Repulsed at Antwerp.

Oct. 1, 2.50 a.m.

A communique issued yesterday evening says the Germans bombarded the outer southern forts throughout the day with little damage. Simultaneously with the bombardment the German infantry made a series of vigorous attacks between the Scheldt and Senne rivers but were repulsed with heavy loss.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

More Russian Successes.

Oct. 1, 5.15 a.m.

An official telegram from Petrograd announces that the Russians, after desperate fighting, captured, on 28th September, the German positions at Augustovo and Koptzevo, and occupied the following day the lake passages near Symno, Serezh and Liepung. They also repulsed the enemy in the Sawalk-Murimpol district.

British Cruiser's Useful Haul.

Oct. 1, 4.10 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured, off the Cameroonian river, eight German liners and one Hamburg-Amerika liner, the total tonnage being 30,955 tons. The Cumberland also captured the gunboat Soden. It is also expected that a floating dock and the destroyer Elisabeth, which are sunk, can be raised.

The Operations at Tsingtau.

The following official reports were received on the 1st October at the Japanese Consulate-General:—

"The Japanese troops began the attack against the enemy's line on the 27th Sept., and bombarded the Germans from land and sea. By noon of the 28th we occupied the high position extending between Kao Shan and Fu Shan, repulsing the enemy. They retired in the direction of Tsingtau, and are supposed to have stopped near the left bank of Hai P'o Hsiao. The German cruiser Elisabeth, a gunboat and a destroyer fired heavily on our fleet and our ships in this battle. The Japanese casualties numbered 150. The enemy's loss is not ascertained, but we made about 500 prisoners and seized 4 machine-guns. In this battle our Navy men prisoners and seized 4 machine-guns. In this battle our Navy men prisoners and seized 4 machine-guns. In this battle our Navy men prisoners and seized 4 machine-guns."

"On the morning of the 28th Sept. the Japanese army, which advanced to the high position which was the enemy's situation the previous day, continued to advance and occupied a line between Li Tsun Ho and Chin Chia Ling (north-east of Fu Shan) by way of a high position south of Li Tsun, and confined the enemy to the line about four miles outside Tsingtau City. In this battle three German ships were severely damaged and one sunk. The Japanese ships fired heavily on the enemy's ships, which in consequence, the flying machines received several shots but both men and machines were safe."

ENGLISH TOURISTS BACK FROM GERMANY.

MEN OF SERVICE AGE DETAINED.

Story of the Wrecking of a French Airship.

A boat containing about 300 people, mostly English and Americans, left Cologne on Tuesday, August 4, and proceeded down the Rhine for Rotterdam on its way to England, says the Manchester Guardian of August 15. On the boat's arrival at Wesel, after detention at Dusseldorf, the local German authorities came on board, divided the men from the women, and, after great delay, announced that all the men between the ages of 20 and 45 would be detained as prisoners of war. This order applied to 48 men. The wives wished to remain with their husbands, but except in one case, that of a woman with a very young baby, this was not allowed. The other women and all the men not taken into custody proceeded in the boat to the frontier, where they remained all night. They reached London at midnight Thursday, via Harwich.

It was understood by them that their male friends would not be released until a certain number of Germans in England who had been taken into custody were allowed to proceed to Germany. The attention of Sir Edward Grey is being called to the incident. No suggestion was made by the Germans that the men detained had acted as spies, and an assurance was given that they would come to no harm.

An innocent sketch which aroused suspicion.

In a detailed account of her journey through Germany, given by one of the lady members of the party (whose husband was one of the men detained by the Germans), there is no complaint of brutal treatment, though naturally travel in a country where the ordinary train service is disrupted by

mobilisation traffic was attended by some hardship. On the Monday before the declaration of war by England she and her husband were in Strasbourg. As they were crossing a bridge over the Rhine a soldier on duty wanted to see the contents of the bag carried by the husband. "At the same time a dozen or so officers made him turn out all that was in his pockets, consisting chiefly of notes about hotels and the routes we proposed to take through the country. On one little piece of paper was a tiny drawing showing the position of our hotels. It puzzled them very much and aroused great suspicion. We were taken over the bridge by an escort of officials and soldiers to another command. They ordered us out of Germany immediately."

"Afterwards we proceeded by train from Strasbourg via Appenweier, and joined a train crowded with men from South Germany ordered to the front at Kiel. We made it sit on our baggage in the corridor, the first and second class carriages being filled with soldiers. These men were very sorry to have to leave their homes, and indignant at being sent so far away. At all the stations along the route cigars and drinks were distributed to the soldiers, and crowds of women and children gathered near the stations and cheered and sang as the train went through. At Heidelberg two Russian ladies were arrested."

"A French Airship Brought to Earth."

"We changed at Darmstadt, and a very slow train brought us to Mainz at midnight. The authorities at this place refused to recognise the permits given us at Strasbourg, and insisted upon our paying over again for second-class accommodation. While we were discussing matters with the officials, we heard the sound of heavy firing overhead. Presently we heard a mighty crash as a French airship was brought to earth. The officials rushed to the windows and the

people in the streets cheered and shouted, while searchlights cast a vivid light athwart the sky. This was at 2 a.m. on Tuesday, August 4."

It was while having breakfast at Frankfurt that they heard of the declaration of war. "That alarmed us, and we went straight to the British Consulate, where we found an excited crowd. It was evening before we got our passports, and the Consul, who lent us some money, advised us to make for Holland as soon as possible. We were obliged to wait in Frankfurt until the evening of the next day. A party of about 100 of us—including a number of English people—left then, hoping to get to Cologne that night, but we were all turned out at an intermediate station, and had to pass the night in a crowded third-class waiting-room. Trains filled with troops were passing through all night."

Under Escort at Cologne.

"At ten o'clock the next morning a train took us to Cologne, and we trudged under escort across the fortress bridge over the Rhine and through the streets to the police station. We were there told to consider ourselves prisoners, and although we were allowed to go to hotels we were warned not to attempt to leave the city, to go out as little as possible, and to speak no English in the streets. We spent the three following days in efforts to get away, finally getting a bat on Tuesday morning."

English Visitors in Switzerland "Quite Calm."

Colonel Purches, Sir Henry Lunn's representative at Lucerne, on his return to England reported that English visitors in Switzerland were quite calm. The hotels are showing the greatest consideration to English visitors who are without funds and are giving them credit. The visitors who have got to certain points in their journey are usually remaining in the hotels in which they were staying when the war broke out. Repatriation committees are being formed at every centre under the direction of the British Minister, allowing more especially for necessitous ones.

Continental Tourists' Lost Luggage.

Many tourists and others travelling on the Continent at the time of the outbreak of hostilities had to return to England as best they could, abandoning their baggage. In consequence there are large quantities of passengers' baggage held up at the different frontiers, railway stations, hotels, and pensions, while a large quantity of registered baggage has reached the London stations, where it is lying unclaimed. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son announce that they are willing to place the service of their organisation at the disposal of the public and will receive particular notice with a view to its recovery and ultimate delivery to owners as soon as circumstances permit. Among those who reached London was Mr. Frank Holdsworth, of Birmingham, a cousin of Sir Henry Lunn, who left Wiesbaden on August 4. At Frankfurt he was supplied with a passport by the British Consul General, and with about 80 other English people travelled from Frankfurt. The journey to Cologne, ordinarily a four hours' run, occupied about 18 hours. Describing the incident at Wesel, Mr. Holdsworth said that a German officer, with perfect courtesy, informed them that any of the travellers whose ages, according to their passports, were between 20 and 45 must remain in Germany, adding that it was a perfectly natural step to take, if you were at war with a nation, to absorb its men. Mr. Holdsworth reports that the Germans fully believe that both Liege and Namur have fallen and that Belgium has been more or less swept off the face of the earth.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Oct. 1.

The revenue for the quarter is £35,681,253, a decrease of £3,750,516. The decrease on the previous nine months was £3,730,731.

WAR FORECAST.

A Famous Astrologer's Predictions.

Professor Leon Kendal, the renowned occult scientist, now in Bombay, sends to the Bombay Chronicle an astrological calculation regarding the combatants in the titanic struggle now in progress, the duration of the war and what is likely to be the final result. It is as follows:—

The ruling planetary aspects are not indicative of any protracted or long-drawn-out struggle. Germany's place in the horoscope will bring her initial successes, which will not be of prime importance, and, as in the judgment given in my forecast for the year in January last, her internal economic condition will cause her the gravest concern, and put a brake somewhat on her adventurous raid. She will be hampered soon by uprisings amongst her own people, and the situation is as critical for her in this respect, as from exterior influences. These threaten to endanger the monarchy to a perilous degree and finally to overthrow it. The conditions ruling the horoscope of her Emperor are malefic in the extreme, and it is an ill-starred conjunction that influences now for him and the continuance of his country under monarchical sway. The conditions ruling for martial enterprises are most favourable for Russia, but not so for France—the two nations primarily opposed to Germany. The French arms are likely to suffer serious reverses during August and the early days of September, but her stars are in the ascendant from the middle part of the latter month, and continue so during the period that the conflict is likely to endure.

Austria is menaced on all sides—the planetary conjunctions are in evil aspect, and her potentiality in European political affairs will be eclipsed.

Italy will gain through the clash of arms in material advantages if not in universal prestige. To come to England: If this is not what might be ambiguously styled by some people the psychological moment for her to strike, it is at least a most propitious planetary combination that rules her destiny now. The aspects enfold her in significant hours of the horoscope with friendly influences and these will be ranged on her side, and from quarters regarded hitherto as being at least diplomatically hostile. What is most apparent is that setting aside any support she is likely to receive from natural partners, the gravitation that ensues towards her from peoples to whom she is unattached. This will occur when she has demonstrated her own prowess and has broken the enemy, which she will do. England will maintain her greatness, and add considerably to her dignity, prestige and honour. In India: This country is not likely to feel any grievous effects from any direction and an abnormal condition here will be artificial and forced, and therefore preventable, rather than the direct result of the war—Madras Mail.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

British revenue for the past quarter shows a decrease of over three millions.

The Germans have bombarded the outer southern forts at Antwerp, doing but little damage.

A telegram states that Brigadier General Wing has been wounded.

German attacks between the Scheldt and Senne Rivers have been repulsed with heavy losses.

H.M.S. Cumberland has captured, off the Cameroonian River, nine German liners and a gunboat.

The fighting on the East Prussian frontier extends over a front of a hundred miles; the general result being the repulse of the Germans.

It is announced from Paris that the general situation remains unchanged, but the French have progressed on the left and right.

It is officially announced that the Russians, after desperate fighting, have captured the German positions at Augustovo and Koptzevo.

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

The entries for the next Gymkhana are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and an article describing the fighting at Charleroi appear on page 3 to-day.

Lady May has initiated a scheme for providing winter garments for our troops at the front.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd., extraordinary General Meeting—noon.

Monday, October 5.

Opening of Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company's Turkish Baths.

Friday, October 9.

Messrs. W. Powell Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

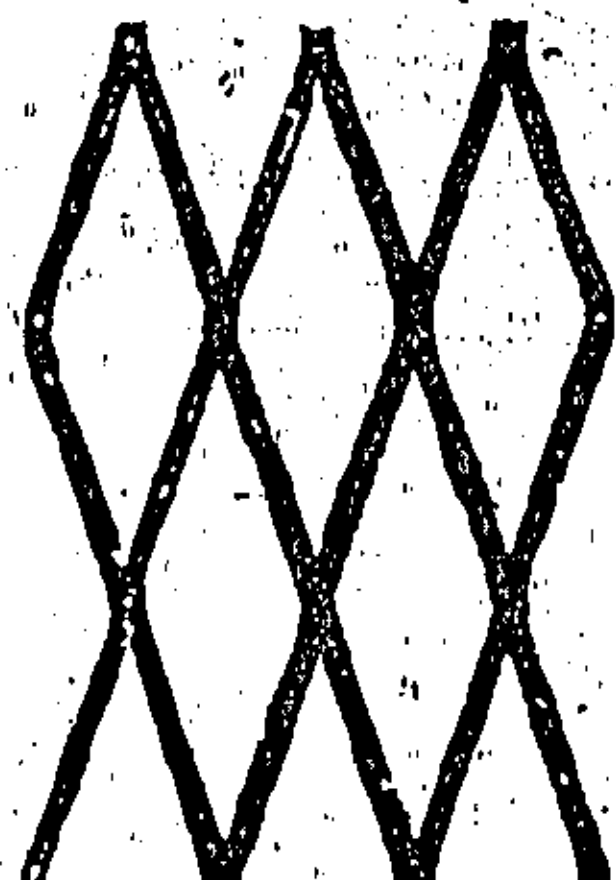
Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to "39 Coochrane Street, 1st floor."
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1913.

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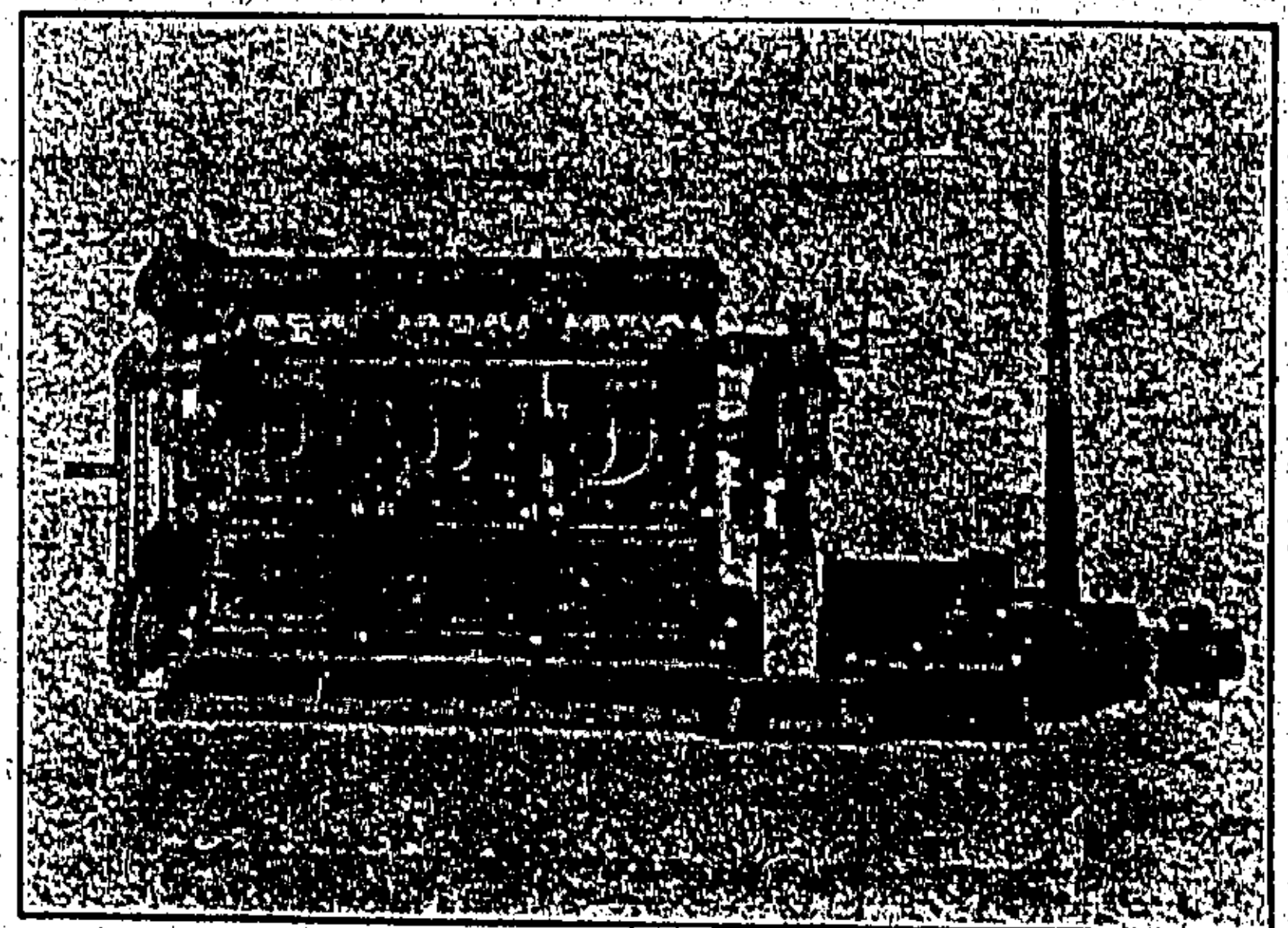
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The Relief Fund.
Modern war places a tremendous strain on the men in the trenches and it is the duty of the army at home to relieve them if they can from any domestic worry which might burden their minds. There is no better means of doing so than by undertaking the welfare of their dependents, the wives and children they have left behind at the call of national duty. If Hongkong is not represented at the front by a contingent of its own the way is open nevertheless for this small but wealthy colony to contribute directly, but very materially to the successful issue of the war. Every portion of the Empire has no doubt already organised a relief fund. Hongkong is probably one of the last places to do so; but we must not conclude on that account it is going to be the least. Hongkong has never been known to be backward in the use of charity and when charity begins at home, as in the present instance, we may rest assured the response will be a liberal one and well worthy of the traditions of this important outpost of a grand and noble Empire.

Daily Press.

The Mexican Situation.

Whether Carranza is prepared to adhere to this decision or not we do not know, but a month or five weeks ago it was evident that Villa was very suspicious of his friend. Villa seems to be opposed to a military ruler for Mexico, he believes that peace requires a peaceful administrator, and is said to favour Emiliano Medero, a brother of the late President. There would be an approach to peace justice in such a nomination, while the fact that Madero is a large landholder is taken as arguing that Villa has some scheme whereby the land problem of Mexico can be solved in a way acceptable to all concerned. However, the silence of the cables on the Mexican situation suggests that peace is being maintained and that the rival factions are finding some means of composing their differences. We can only hope that the settlement will be more stable than there is a disposition on the Pacific slope of America to think it will be, and that the energies of the people may be diverted from the practices of war to the pursuit of peaceful economic aims.

China Mail.

The Cockpit of Europe.

One cannot but admire the splendid qualities evinced by the Belgians in their sturdy resistance of the vast hordes of invading Germans. None knew better than the Belgians that they had entered upon an impossible task and the manner in which they defended their liberty, the military genius they showed in the preparations they had made and the vigour and skill in which they conducted their campaign will eternally redound to their credit, even in that happy period, predicted by those who have much faith in human nature, when the sanguinary conflicts that have converted the fertile and beautiful land of the Belgians into a monstrous shambles, will be looked back upon as a strange aberration of human nature. A nation fighting for their liberty is an inspiring sight, and that is the task upon which the Belgians are at present engaged. They deserve to hold a distinguished place among the nations of the world and that place undoubtedly will be theirs at the close of the war, in larger measure than ever before.

Foreign Literature Among Japanese.

Says the Far East.—The range of foreign literature of the average Japanese boy is amazing; familiar with Shakespeare, conversant with Kant, revelling in Locke's logic, and Eucken's philosophy. The subtleties of Shaw do not dismay him, and Strindberg is common place. Fortunately for the country their reading is not digested; it is a fashion that will pass away.

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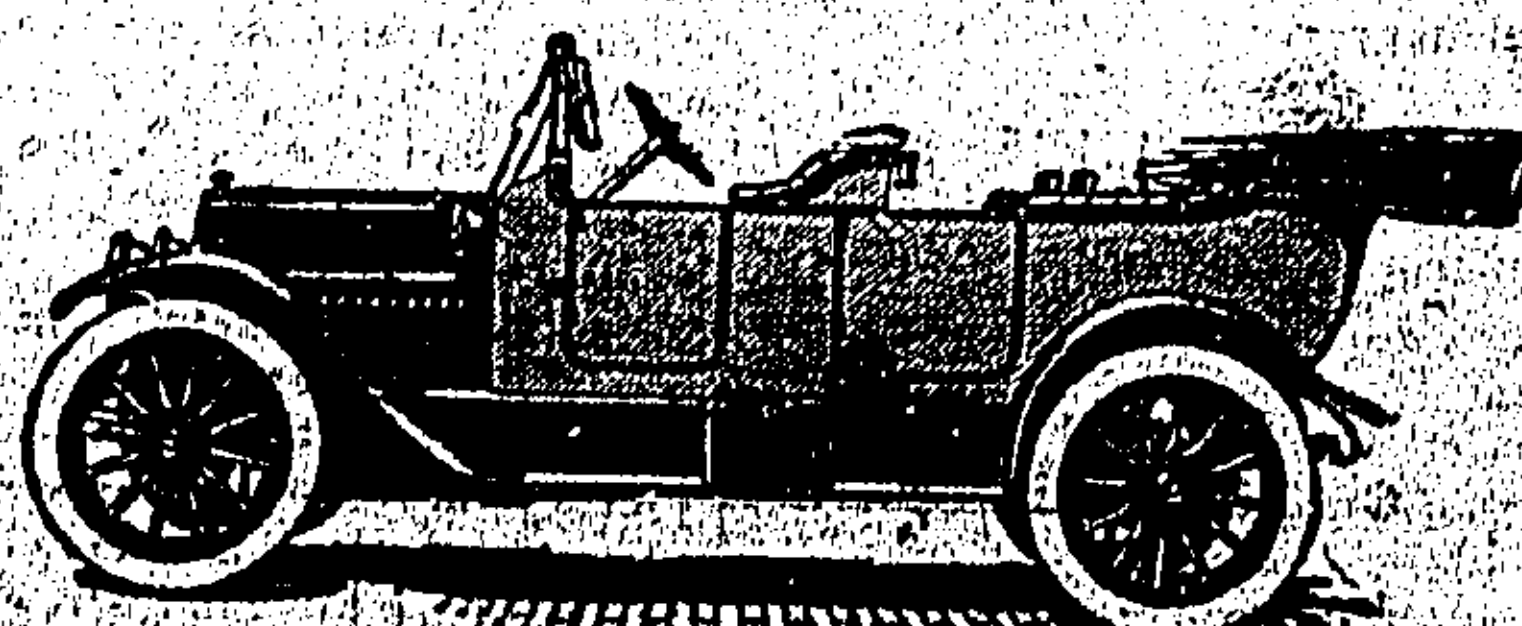
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GENERAL NEWS.

Arrest of Ku Chung Shu's Brother.

The home of Ku Chung-shu, the famous member of National Council and Chung Yi Yuan, is in Tinchow, Chihli. Last month a certain member of the rebel party was arrested in Shansi, and the culprit said that there were more accomplices hiding in Ku Chung Shu's house. Therefore the Chiang Chuan of Shansi, despatched a regiment of cavalry to Tinchow and surrounded Ku's house. After a search no evidence was found against Mr. Ku. However, Mr. Ku's brother was arrested and taken to Shansi, by the soldiers sent by the Chiang Chuan, in spite of the protest of the Magistrate there. Therefore the Magistrate has submitted a petition to the Governor of Chihli, demanding that the case should be handled in Chihli, because Ku's brother is a native of Chihli and was arrested by the soldiers of Shansi without the slightest evidence of his guilt.

Divining Rod Tests.

The Surveyor writes in his issue of 31st July last as follows:—In the presence of the chairman and members of the Haulmore Urban District Council, Surrey, the Rev. J. S. Leake, vicar of Graywood, and Colonel Glennie, carried out a series of tests as water diviners at Blackdown on Tuesday. It is stated that they first traced roughly the line of the three principal leadings from which water is now obtained without any previous knowledge of the site. Then at another part the divining rods strongly indicated the presence of water running in three main streams. At one spot the movement of the divining rod in Colonel Glennie's hand was so strong that the rod snapped. The authorities are seeking to augment the public water supply.

American Financier Kills Himself.

Beacon, N. Y., Aug. 22.—Austin Hall Watson, ex-president of the New York Credit Men's Association, committed suicide at his country home here this morning by shooting himself with a pistol through the heart. For six weeks he had been almost frantic with pain from an injury suffered when a hard-driven ball bounded back from a stone wall on the golf links near his home, into his eye. It is believed that he killed himself to end the agony.

The Mongolian Boundary Conference.

Mr. Ph. Kael-fag, Plenipotentiary to the Mongolian Boundary Demarcation Conference, has lately wired to the Chinese Government stating that he has arrived at Kachia and opened negotiations with the representatives of the Russian and Unga governments. But owing to the rather stubborn and uncompromising attitude of the representative of Unga, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the Board for Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs to appoint a man well versed in the frontier affairs as special delegate to Kachia, so that the Plenipotentiary may consult him whenever any difficult question arises.

M. Jaures might not inaptly be called the Keir Hardie of France. A Southerner, with all the characteristic fire of the Midi, he came of an excellent family, and was, by the way, one of the worst-dressed men in the Chamber of Deputies. His paper, *L'Humanite*, has never been especially successful from the financial standpoint, despite its regular subscribers and contributions from wealthy sympathisers. This was chiefly owing to the fact that while Jaures saw everything in a somewhat magnificent perspective, he was a poor hand when it came to details. "Germies" have been a great success since the outbreak of the war. He is a man of great wealth. He enjoyed a comfortable life, for which he worked hard both as a journalist and politician. Unlike some other pacifists, his second army is attacking from pronounced anti-militarism. He did not prevent him from being a patriot at bottom. —Exchange.

NOTICE

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WITH THE FRENCH.

The Fight at Charleroi.

London, August 27, 1 a.m.—During the week the French cavalry, the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the artillery advanced north from Charleroi, but they were insufficiently supported, and the infantry were forced to withdraw. Meanwhile the Allies prepared to meet the new situation. Eye-witnesses of the fighting have reached Ostend, and state that the Germans descended on Charleroi, preceded by swarms of scouts. The latter reached the upper town of Charleroi on Saturday morning owing to a lack of detachment of the Death-head's Hussars being mistaken for Englishmen.

Civilians at Column Heads. The French had machine guns in an avenue viaduct commanding the Jemeppe Road, and others in the Po de Waterloo commanding the Elephas Road. The Germans captured ten miners coming from work, and marched them at the head of the column still carrying their safety lamps. They also forced six civilians to march at the head of another column. The German artillery was posted on the outskirts of the upper town, and shelled the railway station and salient points in the lower town, trying to force a passage across the bridges over the Sambre.

Fine French Artillery. There was street fighting throughout Saturday in Charleroi, and many were killed by quick-firing. The bodies are lying in heaps.

The French artillery opened fire from a wood, and fresh forces of cavalry charged and drove the Germans out of a wood from which their artillery were operating.

Halfway between Namur and Charleroi a battery of four French guns, helled the Germans out of a wood, and when they came into the open rifle fire on their right and left shot them down. The sweeping down of a whole column was a terrifying spectacle. Eye-witnesses state that the Germans were held in check at all points till Sunday afternoon, when the cannonade ceased. It was, however, renewed with increased violence in the evening. Many wounded continue to arrive at Mambouge and Valenciennes, and many wounded are at M. chienne, near Charleroi.

During a fierce fight, terminating in favour of the French, other German attacks in the direction of Anderlues and Jambet were repulsed.

The British were engaged between Binche and Mons throughout Sunday afternoon and evening. Ostend messages state that the advance on Lille is expected to exert the most important influence on the battle.

Details of Attack. At Paris War Office communications show that the first French army is attacking through the gap at Senay, towards the River Somme, and Neu-chateau, to the north east of Arras, and that a second army is attacking from Sedan, towards the River Meuse, advancing on the right bank of the Meuse. The third army has

passed Chimay, and rejoined the triangle formed by the Sambre and the Meuse.

It is supposed that a British force is marching eastwards from Mons.

The War Office adds that the Allies' forces have been grouped on the extreme left to cope with eventualities.

The French Embassy states that two French army corps attacked and drew a murderous fire, but held their ground until the Parisian Guard's counter-attack compelled a retreat after the French had inflicted enormous losses, wherein the German Corps d'Elite was seriously tried.

The French east of the Meuse advanced over very difficult country, where they were vigorously attacked on the outskirts of a forest, and were forced to retire south of the Sambre River.

The Retirement. General Joffre then ordered the French and British to retire. Because of the brave Belgian effort, the Allies' cavalry did not suffer. The French artillery clearly proved its superiority.

It is officially announced that, after yesterday's counter-attacks, the French right fell back.

Owing to the considerable forces which the Germans had massed the French Commander-in-Chief decided to withdraw to the original line of defence, where he is firmly established.

Two French divisions suffered somewhat severely, but the main body was not touched. The German losses were considerable, particularly among the Guards.

Duplicity in Lorraine.

Wounded French officers from the front describe the duplicity of the Germans in Lorraine. When the French entered the villages they were enthusiastically welcomed as the saviours of the country by the officials, who, however, indicated the exact positions of the French to the Germans. One of the Mayors accommodated some of the French in a room in which there was a field telephone, but the telephone was connected to the German headquarters.

A schoolmaster corrected the errors in the German gun range by moving the hands of the church clock. The French were assured that they would not meet with any resistance at Denez, 25 miles from Nancy, but found that elaborate concrete trenches had been built, and were filled with Germans. The French stormed the trenches.

Belgium has sent all her railway etc., including 1,000 locomotives, to France.

German Boys to Drill. The Government has ordered boys of between the ages of 16 and 19 to begin a course of military and military training. Retired officers are being employed for instructional purposes.

Zeppelins' Deadly Work. Antwerp, August 26.—The casting of the Zeppelin bombs dropped here as three inches thick and the bombs had been of this size.

There is no confirmation of the report of the capture of the ship. The Zeppelin took advantage of a very dark night. One bomb made a hole six feet deep in the street. It is probable that the bomb contained shrapnel, as the houses near by were peppered, and windows were broken. Another bomb killed one person and mortally wounded two, and blew off the leg of a man.

At the window of a house a married couple were sitting. They were both killed. The barracks at which two military regiments were quartered were badly damaged.

The bomb-dropping lasted for 20 minutes. The population was terribly alarmed, and many fled into the streets in their night clothes. The object of these Zeppelins was to destroy the Palaces and public buildings. The hotel in which the foreign legations are situated, twenty-six people were killed or wounded.

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PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD.

peppered, and windows were broken. Another bomb killed one person and mortally wounded two, and blew off the leg of a man. At the window of a house a married couple were sitting. They were both killed. The barracks at which two military regiments were quartered were badly damaged. The bomb-dropping lasted for 20 minutes. The population was terribly alarmed, and many fled into the streets in their night clothes. The object of these Zeppelins was to destroy the Palaces and public buildings. The hotel in which the foreign legations are situated, twenty-six people were killed or wounded.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

DUTIES OF NON-COMBATANTS.

Even in a great war like the present, in which practically all the nations of Europe are engaged, there are scores of thousands of men who are not called upon to take up arms for their country. But, all the same, each and every one of us—and this applies as much to those of us whose lot is cast in an overseas possession as it does to the people at home—can in many other directions help the nation to which we are proud to belong. We can do this by refraining from making a "run" on the Bank, by spurning the temptation to lay in exceptionally large stores of food in case a shortage should occur, by living more simply than usual, and by keeping as calm and self-possessed as possible, be the day's news what it may. Further, those who are employed by others should give of their best services to their employers, all of whom at this time have bigger burdens and heavier responsibilities to bear than during times of peace.

All the obligations, however, do not fall on the employed at a time like the present. Employers also have their duties to the nation, and it is a most gratifying fact that at home practically all the big firms possess that fact and are acting in a most generous and patriotic spirit. Especially is this so regarding those big business houses from which have been drawn away on active service large numbers of young men. Most of these are not only making up the difference between the amount the men receive on service and their ordinary salary, but they are going very much farther by keeping open their posts till the war is over. In some cases, even, as we remarked the other day, where rent is ordinarily paid by employee to employer it is to be waived during the time of dearer food and cost of living. That is a spirit which all must admire.

A week or so ago we quoted an interesting article from the *Manchester Guardian* showing what the non-combatant could do to help his country. One of the tabulated list of duties read as follows:—"If he is an employer he can increase the country's resisting power by keeping as many of his men employed as possible. Any loss thus incurred by him will be a direct contribution to the most vital of war funds." We should like to emphasise that paragraph. Big firms, with large reserves behind them, should never think of dismissing men from their employ at a time like the present, nor even entertain the idea of cutting down their salaries. The hardship which would result from such action just now, when the cost of living has everywhere gone up, is too obvious to need emphasising. With small firms who have no such reserves behind them, the situation is otherwise, but even here no man should be sent into unemployment except as the last resort. These points, we are glad to say, are fully realised in most quarters, but not everywhere. This is the time when the well-being of the nation—and therefore of the people who compose it—should be placed above every other consideration.

War and Chess.

A war can be likened to very many things. The other day we spoke of the resemblance of some of the strategic operations connected with the fighting in France to football tactics; but probably the chess-player would look upon things from quite another viewpoint, comparing the struggle with his own much-loved game. That is what an Australian chess champion has been doing—he pictures Europe as a huge chess-board on which kings, castles, knights and the humble pawns are fighting. Incidentally he contends that both von Moltke and Bismarck, who were high-class chess players, in the Franco-Prussian struggle organised their war game on the lines of an experienced player of chess. And he quotes instances to show that their strategy was just fixed by happenings.

The Probabilities.

What has he to say of the present war? As he sees the situation, Germany has forgotten the chess axiom that premature attacks recoil on the aggressor. "Belgium," he says, "was lightly regarded as a pawn in the game which could be shifted off the board at will. The result was an unexpected check, which retarded the German attack, and gave France and her allies all-important time for perfecting their defences." As to the outlook, the chess champion considers that Germany stands every chance of being check-mated at a comparatively early stage of the game, as France and England have developed their men and secured all-important strategic positions on the board. Events certainly seem to shape that way at present; it is now only a question of how long a time will elapse before the check-mating process is complete.

"Nautical Language."

A home paper has a good story of Sir Walter Phillimore, the well-known judge. Sir Walter is a man of extremely shy and quiet disposition, and one of deep piety, whose name has been associated with church work for nearly half a century. On one occasion, so our contemporary relates, he was hearing an Admiralty case in which the defaulting vessel pleaded "compulsory pilotage"; and the skipper stated in evidence that he was aware that the pilot was taking a course that might lead to mishap or disaster. Judge Phillimore interposed gently, "But surely you might have said to the pilot: 'You goose; you are steering a wrong course.'" The skipper gasped—as the average skipper would, at such a suggestion. Probably to his dying day he will never forget that he was recommended to speak in this amiable fashion, from the bridge of his own ship, to a hostile pilot who was seeking to foul his way for him. The day has yet to come when "the bridge" will make a practice of employing the soft answer that turneth away wrath. But perhaps Sir Walter was only pulling the skipper's leg.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by

Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Reports.—The names of the men on Guard are to be furnished daily by the Orderly Sergeant on a separate sheet and not on the daily parade state.

Travelling Claims.—O.C.s. will apply as early as possible to the St. E. Officer for the amount of travelling claims for their Companies or Sections. Signatures of the men are required to the duplicate receipt forms.

Parades.—For to-morrow Saturday 3rd instant, Nil.

Concert.—Permission is granted for the holding of a concert at Volunteer Headquarters to-night up to 11.0 p.m. Lights out will be at 11.15 p.m. instead of 10.30 p.m.

Detail.—On duty Group 3. Officers on duty Lieut. Hutchison, 2nd Lt. Wright and 2nd Lt. Swire. Orderly Officer Lieut. Swire. To furnish Guard to-night Scouts Company, to-morrow Centre Section, M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant, to-night Sergt. Sutherland, to-morrow Sergt. Cooper.

DAY BY DAY.

WHILE THE HOLLOW OAK OUR PALACE IS, OUR HERITAGE THE SEA.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 76; fine.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 67; fine.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 30 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11 18d.

Hotel Meeting.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., takes place at noon to-morrow.

Kowloon Pier.

The old Star Ferry pier at Kowloon is to be closed till further notice from to-morrow, and the Police pier is to be opened to the public.

Fall Down Stairs.

A Chinese boy, aged about three years, has been removed to the hospital suffering from injuries to the head caused by falling down stairs at 7, St. George's Lane.

Alleged Absconding Adopted Daughter.

A Chinese widow, 37 Hollywood Road, reports that her adopted daughter absconded yesterday with a silver watch, a hair-chain, four gold and jadestone appendages, valued \$51, and half a sovereign.

Boy's Theft.

This morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, a Chinese boy was charged with the theft of \$35 from a cupboard, which the prisoner was alleged to have wrenched open. He was caught on the train bound for Canton and this morning was sent to prison for three months with four hours' stocks.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

Tung Hui, an opium seller to Wong Chu, residing in Catchick Street, Kennedy Town, reports that at 10.45 p.m. whilst walking along the Pava, Kennedy Town, he was attacked by four men who threw him to the ground, struck him on the back with their fists, and stole from his hand a tin containing \$24 and 70 p.c. of opium, the property of his employer, value \$41.05.

Peak Special Police.

The Peak Range being closed for repairs, the conclusion of the shoot for the Championship Truicheon, and the commencement of the competition for the P. H. Holyok Marksmen Cup, will not take place until Saturday, October 10. Members will parade for drill as usual on Mondays and Thursdays at 5.30 p.m. sharp.

Premature.

A Chinese, this morning, was charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, with breaking the conditions of his licence. It was alleged that the offence was committed on October 1 and it was pointed out that the licence expired on September 30. Mr. Wood thought it was unlikely that the man had taken out a new licence so early as yesterday, and could not break the conditions of a licence which he did not have. The man was accordingly discharged.

Straying Horse.

The owner of a horse at Kowloon was summoned for allowing it to stray in King's Park at Kowloon. Mr. Wood said that he did not think the summons was properly drawn up, and advised the defendant to call on Mr. Titcher, head of the Botanical and Forestry Department, and pay for the damage done by the horse. He did not see what the defendant could be charged with, unless someone complained of the horse straying; and dismissed the defendant.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

"GENERAL SITUATION SATISFACTORY."

Italy's Hint to Austria.

"Satisfactory" is the word which those in authority continue to use in describing the position of the Allies in the prolonged battle of the Aisne. It would be a strange conflict wherein the situation was satisfactory to each of the opposing forces, so it is safe to assume that the Emperor William has nothing more substantial than hopes wherewith to comfort his soul. Nor do his troops appear to be meeting with any better success in their bombardment of the Antwerp forts. Wires despatched, respectively, on Wednesday and Thursday both tell the same tale; Germany repulsed with heavy losses; and the question naturally arises: How long can the enemy stand such losses? What means have they of replacing dead or wounded or tired men, quickly enough to be of any real service? And on the East Prussian frontier affairs are just as little "satisfactory" for Germany as elsewhere, for her troops' attempt to cross the Nieman has been foiled, and the Russians have followed up this rebuff by the capture of various important posts.

H.M.S. Cumberland at Work.

Looking farther afield than the main seat of war, we find—nay, the Germans find—things no more promising. The Cumberland has done a decidedly useful thing in seizing a gunboat and nine merchant vessels. Her captain is a deal wiser in his generation than the children of light who man the Emden, etc. It is a far cry from sinking a ship to getting possession of her. So far as we remember, the British Navy has not sunk more than a couple of merchant vessels; and one of those was a cruiser-killer that showed fight, while the other apparently wasn't worth bringing away.

Kiauchau.

Over the siege of Tsingtau, too, things are quite hopeful—for Japan. The Consular report, the conclusion of which we publish in this issue, comes as a most interesting amplification of our wires on the subject. For such a sharp little encounter the Japanese casualties seem to the civilian mind, amazingly small. What number of men the Germans lost has not been discovered, but there is some significance, surely, in the fact that the Japanese took fifty prisoners. To a comparatively small garrison like that of Tsingtau the loss, by capture or death, of every individual man becomes a grave matter, when that garrison's opponent is an immediately neighbouring country that can increase its attacking force at will. One feels that the Japanese are setting to work in a very canny fashion. They mean to go to Tsingtau, but they are not going to sacrifice more lives than need be. Seemingly their point of view is that it is going to cost them less in men and money to play a quiet, waiting game—hitting hard whenever a good opportunity offers itself, yet not worrying themselves a great deal—than to attempt the "brilliant" and the "dashing" and the "historic."

Austria and Italy.

By the way, is Austria going to repeat history? After Napoleon had defeated her at Marengo she suddenly discovered that it would be better to retire altogether from the war and leave her ally, Britain, to fight it out alone. Does she mean to treat Germany in like fashion? We hear very little of her doings, apart from the fact that she has received a hint—which is as like to a smack in the face as makes no odds—from Italy on the subject of mines and fishing smacks. This does not look much like confirmation of the rumours of a week or two ago as to Italy's taking a hand in the game on the side of Germany and Austria.

Not Opium.

Yesterday, at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully being in possession of a quantity of opium. The man was seen coming off the s.s. *Daiji* with a pot containing a black, sticky substance. It was declared by the analyst that the substance was not opium, and the defendant was discharged.

WIGWAM TENNIS CLUB.

Arranging the Winter Tournaments.

Arrangements are being made to commence the Wigwam Tennis Club's Winter Tennis Tournaments. The entries close on October 31 for the gentlemen's events and on December 31 for the others. The competitions are as follow:—

Gentlemen's Singles Championship. Best of 5 sets.

Previous Champion to start with other players from the 1st round.

Ladies' Singles Championship. Best of 3 sets right through.

Previous Champion to start with other players from the 1st round.

Gentlemen's Doubles Championship. Each pair to play the other pair 17 games. The pair winning the most games to be adjudged the winners.

Mixed Doubles Championship. Best of 3 sets right through.

Gentlemen's Singles Handicap. Class "A" best of 3 sets; final best of 5.

Gentlemen's Singles Handicap. Class "B" best of 3 sets; final best of 5.

Ladies' Singles Handicap. Best of 3 sets right through.

Gentlemen's Doubles Handicap. Best of 3 sets; final best of 5.

Mixed Doubles Handicap. Best of 3 sets right through.

It has been suggested that the Gymkhana be held for the benefit of the Prince of Wales Fund. The gain on one meeting, however, would in all likelihood be very small; the result might even be a loss. The Gymkhana Club feel, therefore, that it will be better to make a substantial donation from the Funds of the Club, and the amount of this will be announced after the last Gymkhana, when the financial position at the end of the season is known.

WAR AND PLAIN LIVING.

The Example of the Royal Family.

It is understood that by order of the King and Queen plain, simple living in the ordinary daily rule at the Royal table.

All was quiet at the great stores on August 8. Instead of anxious crowds of customers, with abnormally long order lists in the grocery departments, there was a slight if steady stream of purchasers.

Food is now coming into this country pretty freely. At one southern port alone on August 8 250 tons of provisions were unloaded. One boat brought 100 tons of butter and another 150 tons of butter, bacon, and yeast. In Liverpool supplies are stated to be exceptionally heavy and prices normal, except for butter, bacon, and sugar.

The weekly marketing in the working class quarters of London on August 8 was quite normal. The small shops of the provision-dealers, butchers, and greengrocers appeared to be well stocked, and also well patronized. The prevailing prices were—loaf and castor sugar, 3s. 1d.; granulated and Demerara, 3d., butter, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. and Colonial cheese 8s. 6d. per lb. Prices in working-class quarters were, as a rule, below the maximum retail cash prices recommended by the Government.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have made special inquiries by their own officers into the supply of meat now in cold storage in the principal centres in England and Wales. As regards chilled and frozen meat, the existing stocks are sufficient to meet the ordinary needs at the normal rate of consumption for about six weeks, while there are three to four weeks' supply on passage and due to arrive shortly.

As regards home supplies, which represent 80 per cent. of the total consumption, the Board have ascertained from the recently collected agricultural returns that there is a substantial increase in the numbers of live stock as compared with last year.

The new cold store of the Port of London Authority in Smithfield was opened for business on August 8. It will hold 65,000 carcasses of mutton, and it is expected that it will be filled within a few days.

Supplies of meat in Smithfield market were plentiful, but buyers were scarce. Owing to a diminution of the supply of fish, prices rose considerably, and there was a consequent falling off in the demand.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA.

Entries for the Various Events.

Below are the entries for the Gymkhana to be held on October 10:—

Tent Pegging.—Mr. W. B. Elwes and Mr. C. O. Clarke, Capt. Coe and Capt. Hattersley Smith, Lieut. McGilverie and Lieut. Pope, Mr. C. H. Blason and Mr. J. K. Swire, Sub. Sher Mohamed Khan and Jem. Jehan Dad, and Maj. C. Lawder and Mr. F. W. Thicknesse.

Gymkhana Snakes.—Sai Kwei, Brown Boy, Vadem, Sir Galahad, Lorenzo, Joss Mighty, Moorish Chief.

Three-quarter Mile Handicap.—Sai Kwei, Somerset, Lyrer, Matchlock, Pegaseus, Fickle Bird, Mascotte, Buttercup, Moorish Chief, Fuke, Dain.

Polo Pony Scour.—Liesegang, Joy, Shanghai, Winanton, Radium, Sniff.

Ladies' Nomination, Half-mile Distance Handicap.—Liesegang, Sai Kwei, Somerset, Goode, Hop, T. Mt. Magpie, Cromarty, Joy, Radium, Wincombe, Corban, Shanghai, Fike, Dain, Armourer, Hazara, Unity.

One and a quarter mile Handicap.—Brown Boy, Lorenzo, Vadem, Mascotte, Sir Galahad, Lexington, Moorish Chief, Fickle Bird.

It has been suggested that the Gymkhana be held for the benefit of the Prince of Wales Fund. The gain on one meeting, however, would in all likelihood be very small; the result might even be a loss. The Gymkhana Club feel, therefore, that it will be better to make a substantial donation from the Funds of the Club, and the amount of this will be announced after the last Gymkhana, when the financial position at the end of the season is known.

GARMENTS FOR SOLDIERS

A Scheme by Which Hongkong Ladies Can Help.

Lady May called a representative meeting at Mountain Lodge yesterday, amongst those present being Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Anstruther—to form a scheme for providing additional warm garments for our soldiers on active service, in view of the coming winter.

Lady May has kindly consented to act as President, Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe as Treasurer for Hongkong, Mrs. Kemp as Treasurer for Kowloon, and Miss May as Secretary. All those wishing to help in any way should kindly send their names to the Hon. Secretary, Miss May, Government House.

Subscriptions from 10 cents up to \$5 towards buying materials may be sent to Mrs. Wolfe, either at 124, Peak or at the Post Office. Subscriptions from those in Kowloon to be sent to Mrs. Kemp, 3, Gomes Villars, Kowloon.

Gifts in kind, such as flannel, Turkish towelling and knitting wool of all kinds will be gratefully received and may be sent to Government House, as soon as possible.

His Excellency the Governor has already given a quantity of material.

Materials may be fetched from Government House every Wednesday morning from 11 to 12 o'clock, commencing next Wednesday, October 7.

Working parties will be organised, particulars of which will be published early next week.

Fortnightly parcels will be despatched to Mrs. Eden, Jack-anaps Work Society, 13, Burgess Park Mansions, West Hampstead, London, who will distribute the garments.

Armchair Strategists.

Says the *Bangkok Daily Mail*:—

What a warm time the arm-chair and stay-at-home strategists are having, these days. To hear some of them talk, to conduct a campaign is about as easy as getting knocked down by a motor-car, while the pleasant way they have of "knowing all about it" and, as news comes along, jerking out "just what I said three weeks ago," simply baffle Bismarck. But, alas, the other day I heard one of them ask "what's a howitzer?" Do there are evidently limits to their knowledge sometimes.

WAR ITEMS.

London Hotels and Their Employees.

The board of the Carlton and Ritz Hotels in London and of the Hyde Park Hotel have decided to give all married men who have joined the colours 50 per cent. of their salaries, and in respect of unmarried men who have any one dependent upon them, these dependent will receive the same proportion. Practically all the hotels will be kept open for the men on their return. These arrangements apply, of course, only to British subjects.

Half a Crown For a Newspaper.
There is almost a Napoleonic war news "touch" about an authentic story from a very remote village in Essex. An enterprising inhabitant played into the nearest railway station, some seven miles distant, and managed to buy an early copy of a London evening paper with a price of Sir Edward Grey's speech. Returning, he sold the paper for half-a-crown to the landlord of the principal inn, who read its contents aloud to a packed house.

New Zealand Sports Protection League. (says a Reuter message) is promoting a movement to subscribe a shipload of meat and dairy produce for the poor people in England who feel the pinch of the rising prices.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, has received the following cablegram from his Government:—

"All going well. Order in Council issued to-day allowing export of oats, barley, linseed beans, and peas to any part of His Majesty's Dominions.—Massey, Premier."

"Origin of the War."
Paris, Aug. 17.

The *Echo de Paris* publishes revelations regarding the origin of the war. It says that on the occasion of his last interview with the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, William II. wanted to drag Austria into an adventurous war, but the Archduke opposed the scheme.

The German Emperor then complained to the Buda Pest Government, which was well aware of the plot hatched against the Archduke.

The murder of the Archduke favoured the designs of Germany, and Francis Ferdinand and his wife were the first victims of a conspiracy for which Germany will be held responsible by history.—*Globe*.

Scottish Hospitals.

A considerable number of great houses on the east coast of Scotland are being equipped as naval hospitals. Among them are the Duke of Sutherland's seat, Dunrobin Castle; Sir Charles Ross's seat, Balmogowan Castle; the Marquis of Linlithgow's seat, Hopetoun House; Mr. Stewart Clark's seat, Dundas Castle; and Lord Elphinstone's seat, Garberry Tower.

Prize Court Arrangements.

With regard to the Prize Court which is to sit at the Admiralty shortly to deal with the case of the *Schlesien*, of Bremen, seized and taken by a British warship, the officials of the Court are anxious that it should be known for future use that the Court is open to the public for the issue of writs from 10 to 4 daily (Sundays 10 to 1). General business is being attended to continuously.

Insurrection in Austria.

Rome, Aug. 28.—Insurrectionary movements continue in the Austrian provinces. Six German and Hungarian regiments surrounded and annihilated a Bohemian regiment for refusing to fight against the Serbians.

French Soldier Describes Rush on German Line.

Paris, Aug. 28.—To the *Matin's* correspondent at Chartres, France, a colonial infantryman, wounded at Charleroi, related his experiences in the battle.

"We marched with our African comrades against the Prussian guard," he said. "We advanced in bounds amidst bullets humming, using every bit of cover we could. We felt intoxicated with the joy of battle."

"I couldn't say how long the action lasted. All I remember is that we fired our last shots within 50 yards of the enemy. Then it was over."

the pitiless thrust of cold steel. It would give us the victory, for however intrepid and steady are the troops we fight against, there are no soldiers in the world able to resist the Turco's bayonet charge.

"My regiment's efforts, alas, were broken by quick-firers skillfully hidden in the ruins of an old factory. We were obliged to fall back, and we suffered heavily, but we have the consolation of saying we made enormous gains in the Kaiser's crack regiments."

All the wounded at Charleroi agree that while the German rifle shooting was poor, they used the quick-firer with great intelligence.

The War and Suez Canal Dues.

The Foreign Office has received a communication from the Suez Canal Company's office in London stating that payments on account of transit dues can be made at Messrs N. M. Rothschild and Sons in London. This arrangement has been working since 1882, and Messrs. Rothschild have been receiving regularly since, and are receiving now, payments for account of the company. This regulation was certainly not generally known. The Government has also wired to its representatives in Egypt that arrangements had been made with the Bank of Egypt on the following lines: That the Treasury will be responsible for any sums placed to the credit of the Suez Canal Company by the Bank of Egypt on account of dues, provided an equal sum is paid in advance to the Treasury in London by the shipping companies, the companies paying the expenses. This has already been done, and the detained ships are now passing through the Canal.—*L. & C. Express*, August 17.

The "Times" on the Scrappiness of War News.

London, September 7.
The *Times* in an article strongly complaining of the scantiness of the war information allowed to be given to the public declares that, whereas public interest in the struggle requires stimulating and deepening, the Government's process is chilling the enthusiasm for war. It adds it is more important still that our Overseas Dominions, where so much depends, should be told all that is permissible.—*Ceylon Observer*.

The War Commanders.

The various commanders-in-chief of the British, German, and French Forces are all described as "middle-aged," yet most of them are over 60, thus:—British—Lord Kitchener, 64; Field Marshal Sir J. D. French, 64; Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, 55; Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, 40; German—General H. von Moltke, 66; Admiral Ingenohl, 56; French—General Joffre, 62; Admiral B. de Lapeyriere, 61.

Killed in Action.

Major Foster Swettenham, of the Scots Greys, who was killed in action at Mons, was a cousin of Mr. Stamford Raffles, says the *Malay Mail*.

Gun on Antwerp Cathedral.

The cathedral at Antwerp has been equipped with a rapid fire gun and a searchlight to be used in bringing down German army aviators when they start their flights over the city, and Mme. Dutrien, the famous Belgian woman aviator, has offered the use of her machine and her services to the Belgian army.

The woman may be assigned to scout duty but unless it becomes absolutely necessary she will not be called upon to risk her life. The inhabitants of Namur are indignant over the activities of German aviators who have been dropping bombs into the city.

Called to the Front.

Information has been received in Shanghai that Mr. A. W. U. Pope, formerly general manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, had been ordered to the front. Mr. Pope was a colonel of railway engineers (volunteers) in India and he remained on the reserve until recently, when he volunteered for active service.

The Indian Troops.

New York reports the arrival of Indian troops in France.

The East African Fighting.

A message from Nairobi, says the *Courier d'Afrique*, states that a strong detachment of German troops occupied Karanga. The British forces at Port Florence advanced against them. The Germans on the River Taso retired.

ed before the British to Bura.

The British captured three officers and a number of soldiers.

The details of the combat at hand were not very full, but it was said that the British made a brilliant bayonet charge, despite the heavy fire from quick-firing guns.

The 27th Punjab suffered heavily.

Roumanian Attitude.

The Bukharest correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* telegraphs that the sentiment of the Roumanian people is entirely pro-Russian; it will direct at the moment of decisive action, the Government, which will not be influenced by the personal sentiments of King Charles. The people of Roumania and Greece are most hostile to Germany and Austria.

War Dogs.

It is announced that Major Richardson has offered his services to the War Office to place a number of trained dogs with the British Army, which so far has no military dogs, although the German Army has 2,000 trained dogs, mostly Airedale terriers and German sheep dogs. According to an expert, a thousand Airedale terriers for war purposes could be obtained at very short notice. The Airedale is the most reliable, as it requires little sleep, and can go for a long time without food or water. Its sense of smell is very keen and its hearing very acute, enabling it to give an alarm long before any sentry could detect the approach of an enemy. Major Richardson was in St. Petersburg in August, when he inspected a number of dogs trained by the Russians. Every regiment in the Czar's army has thirty of these dogs attached to it for protection when on outpost duty. Both the French and Belgian Armies also have troops of dogs trained by the Customs officers on the frontiers.

Twenty Prizes at Bermuda.

New York, August 14.
Cable advices state that within the last two weeks English war vessels have brought twenty prizes to Bermuda. The largest of them is a German oil steamer. *Liner's Escape from Warships.* Warships of two nations, French and German, threatened the return to England of twenty or thirty British subjects who reached London on the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Persia*. They left East Africa on the German liner *Rhenania*, and at Port Said they heard the news of war between France and Germany. The German passengers were so delighted that they opened twenty-five bottles of champagne to celebrate the event, entertaining the British passengers. In the Mediterranean French warships chased the *Rhenania*, and later, when the refugees made their way from Naples to Malta, they encountered the *Goeben*.

French Gunmaker Contradicts A Story.

Paris, August 14.
M. Schneider, of the Crouzet gunmaking firm, denies the story lately published in Paris that he had offered to the French Government as a gift \$800,000 worth of cannon which the firm were making for a foreign Power. M. Schneider says that the guns in question were ordered by Russia, and will be delivered.

Theft from A Destroyer.

The Commanding Officer of a British destroyer reports that while in the Naval Yard, between the 24th and the 30th ult., some person stole from the Engineer's cabin, a silver watch valued \$30, a silver cigarette case engraved with "Forget-me-nots" and the initials E.M.G., valued \$20, and a patent cigar lighter, silver plated, valued at \$5.

Fire at Tanglin Barracks, Singapore.

There was a fire at Tanglin barracks last evening, says the *Singapore Free Press* of September 21, an attic structure near the Garrison Church, used by the chaplain, being burned. The military fire fighters got to work, but the fire Brigade were also summoned, and Supt. Wilson, with four machines, turned out with the customary smartness. But the Brigade found the soldiers, with two jets in operation, with the situation well in hand, and their services were therefore not required. The only thing to do was to "damp down" the fire, and this the soldiers succeeded in doing.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

GERMAN SUBJECT SUED.

A Dispute Over Rent.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, H. R. Dyson and J. Koplin, a German subject, to recover \$70, alleged to be due for two months' rent.

Mr. Otto Kong-sing appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant conducted his own case.

The plaintiff said he lived at 10, Morrison Hill Road, and he let two rooms to the defendant at \$35 per month. The defendant owed two months' rent, from June 22 to August 22. He had made repeated applications for the money, but had failed to get it.

The defendant said he rented the rooms on April 22 and paid three months' rent in advance, up to July 22, for which he produced the receipts.

Mr. Otto Kong-sing, examining the receipts, said that something had been scratched out, and the defendant replied that that had been done by the plaintiff's boy.

Mr. Otto Kong-sing, after examining the receipts, said there had been payments for three months, and therefore only \$35 was owing. He therefore asked for judgment for \$35.

The defendant said he left the rooms, on the understanding with the plaintiff that the rent should wait until the war was over. He was detained by the military police and could not pay until the war was finished. He pointed out that he was unable to leave the Colony.

His Lordship gave judgment for the \$35 and \$15 costs, and advised the defendant to make arrangements with the plaintiff as to payment.

CONSTABLE PROSECUTES CHINESE.

Assault Charge Falls for Lack of Corroboration.

Six Chinese houseboys employed at the Naval Yard, Kowloon, were charged with assaulting an Indian constable, who was posted outside the Royal Naval Yard.

Inspector Gordon said that there was no corroboration of the assault on the constable. He returned to the Police Station and reported that he had been assaulted. He (the Inspector) and Sergeant Lanigan went to the Naval Yard and the constable picked out four of the men, while the other two were picked out the next day. The complainant was on duty at the time, as an armed guard.

The constable, in the witness box, said the defendants came up to him and asked to be allowed to pass the barrier where he was on duty. He would not let them pass and they closed round him and beat him with bamboo.

Three of the defendants used bamboo. He had been instructed not to fire his rifle, or he would have done so. He received many blows and blew his whistle. The defendants, hearing this, ran away, but he managed to hold the third, who struggled and eventually got free.

Sergeant Lanigan said he found the complainant's bayonet and some bamboo in a side channel.

Evidence was given by P. O. Wilsonholme, of the Royal Naval Yard Police, to the effect that the fourth defendant was one of the men who came into the yard shortly heard the whistle was blown. He heard the four blasts on the whistle but did not think that it was a signal of distress.

The defendants denied having anything to do with the assault and called evidence to prove an alibi, two of the witnesses giving contradictory evidence.

His Worship said he could not convict on the evidence, and discharged the men.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The A. O. Line's CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th instant.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned FORMUS-JEE RUTTONJEE, hereby give notice that the partnership formerly existing between myself and Jehangir H. Ruttonjee under the style of H. Ruttonjee & Son was dissolved on the 27th day of June, 1914, and that my interest and responsibility in the future dealings of that firm ceased on that date.

I further give notice that I have this day revoked all powers of attorney heretofore given by me to my son the said Jehangir H. Ruttonjee and that the said Jehangir H. Ruttonjee has no authority to sign my name. Dated the 2nd day of October, 1914.

WANTED.

WANTED.—One or two bachelors to share room at the Peak. Good Table, Tennis Court. Apply "Peak" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Kowloon, two rooms, furnished, in good locality, immediate possession, rental \$50 per month. Apply "S. A." Tel. K. 186, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Kowloon, four rooms, furnished, immediate possession, rent \$90 per month. Apply "FOUR" Tel. K. 186 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 5th day of October, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Shaukiwan West, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements Approximate	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upper Rent
1	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
2	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
3	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
4	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
5	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
6	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
7	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
8	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
9	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100
10	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	100

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"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.	Mishima Maru Capt. Wata Suwa Maru Capt. Mura	(WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	(TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.) (TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(WEDNES., 19th Oct.)
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CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	(TUESDAY, 16th Oct.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Wakasa Maru Capt.	(WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Inaba Maru Capt. Tomihaga	(FRIDAY, 30th Oct.)

SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	(THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.)
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Return.	\$135	\$122	\$103	\$95
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
N'FO & SHAI VIA STOW.	Kiukiang	3rd Oct. at 4 light
SHANGHAI.	Liangchow	3rd Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.	Kanchow	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW.	Chihli	7th Oct. at noon
W'WEI, C'FOO & TIEN TSEN Kueichow	Kueichow	11th Oct. at noon

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Hongkong 1st Oct., 1914.

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Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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Titaroom	SHAI	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilmah	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tilbodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tiljalap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanoeck	JAVA	1st half Nov.	SHAI	1st half Nov.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'anki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" San Francisco £45. " " £68.

"Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SAMPANA, ORUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Oct., 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hatching	W. O. Passmore	TUES., 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	SAT., 10th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haitan	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 4th Oct. at 10 a.m.
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	WED., 7th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Douglas, Labraik & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Cochin China. The flight of Capt. James at the entrance of the Saigon River will remain extinguished and will not be lighted except by order of the Marine Commandant, entrance to the Baie des Cocotiers is absolutely forbidden from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. All ships arriving during the night have to remain five miles outside the Cochin. Should they try to enter, they will be warned by a blank cannon shot that they have to stop immediately. This order is to be obeyed immediately and the vessel must withdraw outside the wait for the regular hour for entrance. By day a "sailing boat" will meet every ship asking to enter the river and accompany it to the Baie des Cocotiers where ships are inspected.

Harbours at Sea. While the great shipping disasters of the last few years have brought vividly to the notice of everybody the dangers that passengers run from the lack of provision for their safety, at the same time the sea under which the seamen's labour have wholly disappeared of the public. These conditions are bad in universally acknowledged, but a pamphlet issued by the Seamen's Friendly Society of St. Paul reveals a truly original state of affairs. The different points are dealt with very shortly, but concisely, and there is ample evidence given to show that reform is an imperative necessity. It is also known that if reform is not speedily forthcoming we shall be faced by another seamen's strike. This pamphlet points out that the death-rate in the mercantile marine is terribly high compared with other industries, and that this death-rate, to a large extent preventable, is due to the following causes:—

- Unhealthy accommodation on board ship.
- The heat and overwork in the stokeholds.
- Disasters through the insufficiency and inefficiency of the deck portion of a ship's crew.
- Disasters resulting from the carrying of deck loads.
- Disasters resulting from overloading.

The pamphlet proceeds to deal briefly with each of these causes, and the account it gives is truly terrible. With regard to unhealthy accommodation, it points out that:—The startling fact is now recorded that 24 per cent. of the mortality among seamen on board ship is due to diseases of the respiratory system. This figure among a class of men leading an open-air life is described by the medical officer of the Port of London as very striking. He attributed it to the want of ventilation in the quarters where the men not only sleep, but, except when actually upon deck, live. The heat of the stokehold cannot be prevented, but, as no men are carried more than is barely necessary, a breakdown of an individual is followed by extra strain on the rest, which often results in death. A very significant extract is taken from the log book of a certain steamship, which gives the number of stokers who died or committed suicide owing to the excessive heat and overwork, and statistics show that out of 916 European firemen and trimmers, one committed suicide. On the question of insufficient and inefficient manning, it shows that the authorities have done nothing to see that ships are efficiently manned, in spite of their attention being repeatedly called to it by the reports of vessels which have been lost owing to undermanning, and the result is that most ships go to sea undermanned. Finally, with regard to the raising of the load line, the disastrous results which have accrued are pointed out. The pamphlet maintains that most of the lives thus lost are sacrificed, since they are preventable, because:—Better accommodation could be provided.

The overwork, if not the heat, of the stokehold could be abolished. The insufficiency and inefficiency of ships' crews could be rectified.

Cysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddocks, Klippen to

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI:—23, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA:—32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

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THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fish provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & N'chwang Taksang		Sun., 4th Oct. at daylight
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Tue., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
SANDAKAN	Chunsang	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Hangsang	Thur., 8th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Fri., 9th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Kutsang	Tues., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks, for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.
Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datt, Simporan, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VTORIA, V'VER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...
VTORIA, V'VER, STLE,
TACOMA & PLAND...

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGEWELTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

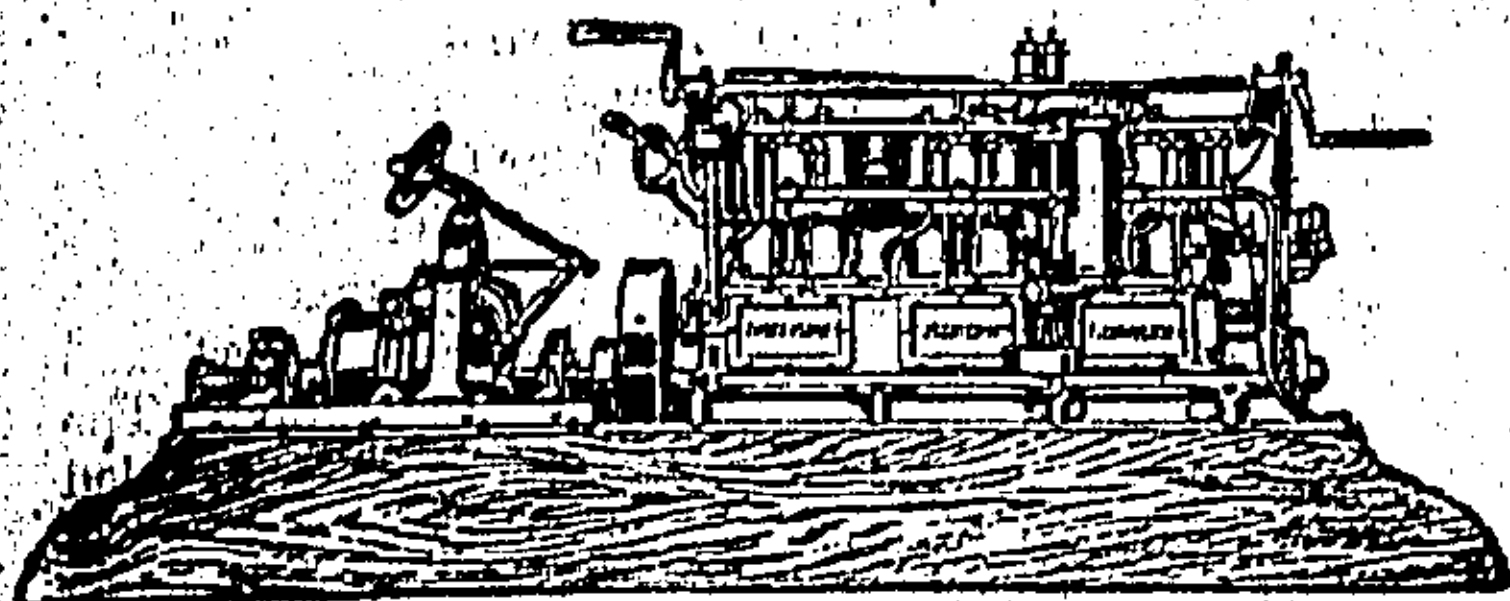
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
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50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
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AGENTS for:—
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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 H. P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR

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Dockyard Managers.

From 10 to 12 noon at the Town Office.

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Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be De- spatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	7, Oct.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	8, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
Via B.O. S'ile via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'ile, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Chunshang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via S'hai, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitaichi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Singapore and Sourabaya	Fausang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sandakan	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	4, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, Rangoon & C'utta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto	D. & Co.	7, Oct.
Bangkok via Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Ceylon	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, & C'utta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colaba	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Japan	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

The s.s. "CHAZEE"

sailing on or about the 2nd October.

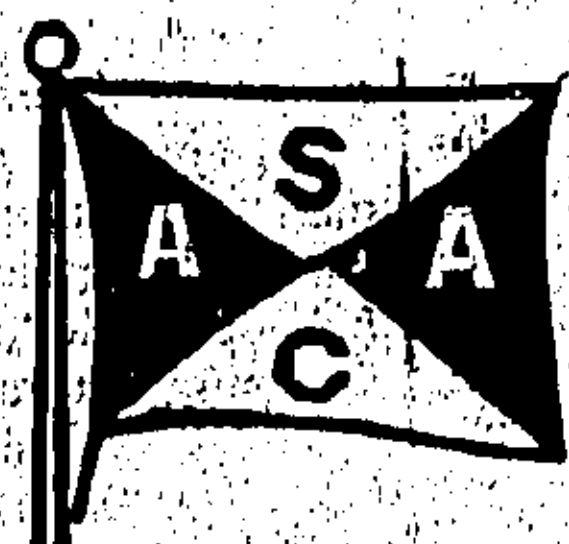
For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1914.

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd Sept.

The P. M. S. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

The P. M. S. KOREA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki, and Honolulu.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. ORIENTAL left Singapore for this port on the 29th inst. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 3rd Oct. at noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. S. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The T. K. S. SHINYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 3rd October and not on the 6th October as previously advised.

The P. & O. S. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th inst.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SEIYO MARU"

FROM MEXICAN AND PERU-
VIAN PORTS.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 28th September at noon will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 1st October, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in the Godown, and examination of same to be held on 3rd October at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 8th October, otherwise they will not be recognised.

S. MORIMOTO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,821, M. Nakamura, 23rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,135, H. S. Malkin, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Sarby, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.	Shipote, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Coal Order.
Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,865, H. Hinokuma, 23rd ult.—Moji, 20th ult., Gen.—T. K. K.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 26th ult.—Kwangyen, 14th ult., Stone & T. Co.
Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,135, H. S. Malkin, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 748, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Hobrow, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.
Shipote, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Coal Order.	Yel Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,893, Iain, 26th Sept.—Wakamatsu, 16th Sept., Coal & T. Co.
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 26th ult.—Kwangyen, 14th ult., Stone & T. Co.	Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Duguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 14th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 748, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Hobrow, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.	Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 1,354, Watters, 27th Sept.—Singapore, 20th Sept., Coal oil—D. & Co.
Yel Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,893, Iain, 26th Sept.—Wakamatsu, 16th Sept., Coal & T. Co.	Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1,328, Jones, 26th ult.—Swatow, 26th ult., Rice—B. & S.
Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Duguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 14th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Sauki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 23rd Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 1,354, Watters, 27th Sept.—Singapore, 20th Sept., Coal oil—D. & Co.	Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,135, Tough, 29th Sept.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kuikiang, Br. s.s. 1,328, Jones, 26th ult.—Swatow, 26th ult., Rice—B. & S.	Detonall, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moore, 28th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.
Sauki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 23rd Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.	Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, M. Jensen, 29th ult.—Bangkok, 22nd ult., Rice—Chinese.
Yuen-sang, Br. s.s. 1,135, Tough, 29th Sept.—Manila, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,435, P. Putt, 29th ult.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.
Detonall, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moore, 28th ult.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	Telikoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,230, Y. Miyazaki, 29th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—Order.
Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, M. Jensen, 29th ult.—Bangkok, 22nd ult., Rice—Chinese.	Dalnichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 30th Sept.—Moji 24th Sept., Coal—M. B. G. K.
Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,435, P. Putt, 29th ult.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.	Takung, Br. s.s. 977, McLure, 29th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Telikoku Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,230, Y. Miyazaki, 29th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—Order.	Korea, Am. s.s. 1,276, A. W. Nelson, 29th Sept.—Manila, 27th Sept., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.
Dalnichi Maru, Jap. s.s. 30th Sept.—Moji 24th Sept., Coal—M. B. G. K.	Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept., Gen.—D. & Co.
Takung, Br. s.s. 977, McLure, 29th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.
Korea, Am. s.s. 1,276, A. W. Nelson, 29th Sept.—Manila, 27th Sept., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—H. & S.
Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,183, J. W. Evans, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept., Gen.—D. & Co.	Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,350, S. Suga, 17th ult.—Japan, Suga—D. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 900, K. Murakami, 30th Sept.—Swatow, 29th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.	Kiof, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundson, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.
Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—H. & S.	Sultan van Koele, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 18th ult.—Tarakon, 12th ult., Fuel oil—A. P. Co.
Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,350, S. Suga, 17th ult.—Japan, Suga—D. & Co.	Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. O. J. L.
Kiof, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundson, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.	Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, W. Pickett, 20th ult.—Hongay, 18th ult., Coal—J. M. & Co.
Sultan van Koele, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 18th ult.—Tarakon, 12th ult., Fuel oil—A. P. Co.	Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult.—Swatow, 19th ult., Ballast—B. & S.
Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. O. J. L.	Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Peel, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, W. Pickett, 20th ult.—Hongay, 18th ult., Coal—J. M. & Co.	Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kawasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. K.
Chihli, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult.—Swatow, 19th ult., Ballast—B. & S.	Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,933, Miyaki, 20th ult.—Camaran Bay, 16th ult., Coal—M. B. K.
Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Peel, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,544, M. Yagi, 21st ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.
Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kawasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	
Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,933, Miyaki, 20th ult.—Camaran Bay, 16th ult., Coal—M. B. K.	
Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,544, M. Yagi, 21st ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.	

TIDE TABLE.

28th Sept. to 4th Oct., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	28th Sept.	29th Sept.	30th Sept.	1st Oct.
Mon.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Tues.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Wed.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Thur.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Fri.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Sat.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
Sun.	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1: A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, Fifth and Second Edition; Western Union and Weather.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER BILLY AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	DEPTH OVER BILLY AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	WEAVERS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	700	15' 6"	3'	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	271	15' 6"	3'	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....	271	15' 6"	3'	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon.....	271	15' 6"	3'	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon.....	271	15' 6"	3'	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
TAI-KOO-ISLAND						
Scuppernon Dock.....	60	3'	6"	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
ABERDEEN						
Hong Dock.....	60	3'	6"	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"
Legend Dock.....	60	3'	6"	3' 6"	1' 6"	1' 6"

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

Sir,—You would be doing me an esteemed favour if you would publish the following:—The Over-Seas Club.—Any members of the above wishing to form a branch in Hongkong are requested to send their names and addresses to—"Patriotic," c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Yours, etc.,

PATRIOTIC.

Hongkong, Sept. 30, 1914.

THE ARMED ROBBERY CASE.

This afternoon, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the case was continued in which four men are charged with being concerned in an armed robbery at La Tau.

Mr. C.A.S. Russ defended one of the defendants.

Dr. Martin Lobb, honorary visiting surgeon to the Government Civil Hospital, deposed to examining a Chinese woman. He could not identify the woman in Court as the one he examined.

To get over the difficulty, the doctor, Inspector Sim and the woman adjourned to the Magistrate's room to re-examine her wounds.

On returning, the doctor identified the woman. She had two stab wounds. One was an inch long and as deep, but the other was insignificant. The larger one had to be stitched.

The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. Mc L. Messer, gave evidence as to the identification of the prisoners. They were picked out of fifteen men. At a second identification one of the prisoners was picked out as the man who had pawned a stolen pair of trousers. He then stepped out of the ranks and said, "Two men pawned them: I was one of them."

In answer to Mr. Russ, the witness said they took one batch for the identification, but they looked too respectable, and the police had to find others.

The woman who was wounded said that, hearing the noise of the men outside her cubicle, she, at first looked out to see what was the trouble. She saw the men coming towards her and she shut the door and put her back to it. As she stood there, a small knife was pushed through the door and she was stabbed. The men then entered the cubicle and stole things, while her husband sat down and let them.

The case was further adjourned.

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND.

The following is one of many scores of letters on the above subject published by the *Globe* of August 28th:—

With regard to a letter of appeal published in your paper re German women in London, I have come to the conclusion the writer must be insane. To my own knowledge, a German governess, age 20, in the house of a retired British general, was only last week discovered to be a spy in the pay of the German Government. She had been there two years, and was treated as one of the family. This woman made herself indispensable to her employer so as to secure a permanent position for spying in a household that was sure to be of use to the German Government. And this is by no means an isolated case. Surely this is no time to indulge in cheap sentiment, and some drastic measures ought to be taken to prevent further repetition.

FROM ONE WHO HAS SUFFERED AT GERMAN HANDS.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

At the Marine Court, this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., two Chinese were fined \$15 and \$25, respectively, for casting nets in the Harbour with a view to salving articles from the bed.

A Chinese charged with unlawfully mooring the steam launch "Two" on the cable ground between North Point and Hongkong, on the 29th ult., was fined \$15.

For moving his craft about in the Harbour in prohibited hours, a Chinese was fined \$25.

For unlawfully carrying 10 passengers in excess of his licensed number, a Chinese boatman was fined \$20.

Another Chinese boatman was fined \$20 for carrying 18 passengers in excess of the number permitted by his licence.

VOYAGE OF THE HONG BEE.

Bad Weather Met with Outside Hongkong.

The Hong Bee (Capt. Egdom), which left Singapore at the end of August for China with a large number of repatriated unemployed Chinese from the F.M.S. and Singapore, met with some incidents that rendered the voyage more than ordinarily interesting. The day after leaving Singapore, two men-of-war bore down, one steaming across the bows and they ordered her to stop immediately. Flags were run up and it was seen the warships were British. This was 300 miles from Singapore. After signalling, the Hong Bee was allowed to proceed.

On September 1, at 3 p.m., more warships loomed up and within 20 minutes were near the ship. The vessel was then 400 miles from Hongkong, near the Paracels reefs. The warships turned out to be Japanese. The Hong Bee gave her name, destination, etc., and then the war vessels disappeared. The barometer commenced to fall rapidly and a few hours later there was no doubt about a typhoon approaching the ship. All speed was put on to reach Hongkong and shelter. The wind and sea increased in violence and on September 2 the barometer fell to 29.30. At 4 p.m. the ship arrived off Gap Rock, and received signals on no account to go through the western entrance, but to go east. The wind, sea, and rain became of hurricane force. At 8.30 p.m. while the ship was making her way to the eastern passage, a torpedo boat with all her lights extinguished shot out from the back of an island and signalled the ship not to proceed further. The Hong Bee was then ordered to steam back to outside Waglan. It was pointed out that a large number were on board and the captain wanted to shelter from the fierceness of the weather, but "orders were orders" and the ship had to go and face the music. The captain steamed his vessel in a position where wind and sea would have least effect and anchored close to an off-lying island with 90 fathoms. At 3 a.m. on September 5 the wind simply roared; the rain fell in torrents; the barometer fell to 29.17, and a cross sea commenced running. The vessel rattled and shook, the wind flying from N.N.W. to S.W. about 4 a.m. At 6.30 a.m. the glass commenced to rise and the wind to decrease, but heavy rain kept on until 1 p.m. The vessel then steamed in the examination anchorage. Later on arrival it was found that no vessel could move in or out of the port itself after sunset.

Sunday Morning Train to Sheung Shui.

We are asked to state for the information of the public that there will be an 8.45 a.m. train to Sheung Shui on Sunday.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Subscription List No. 1.

We have received the following list of subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund from Mr. A. G. Stephen, the Hon. Treasurer:—

Mr. Ellis Kadourie	\$5,000
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Crew	300
Passengers, s.s. Atsuta Maru	\$25.00
H.K.V.R. 361	23.45
do.	23.45
Mr. Ho Tung	10,000
Mr. Ho Fook	2,500
Mr. Ho Kom-tong	2,500
Mrs. Ho Fook	500
Mr. Li Cheung-shiu	500
Mr. Lo Cheung-ip	300
Mr. Ho Ju	200
Mr. Ho Kwong	200
Mr. S.L. Ho	100
Mr. Ho Shai-kit	100
Mr. Ho Cheuk	100
Mr. S. K. Ho	100
Mr. S. W. Ho	100
Mr. R. D. Harvey	2,000
Fund Ist. Sub.	
H. E. Sir. F. H. May	1,000
K.C.M.G. Ist. Sub.	
Miss May	20
Hon. Mr. Lin Chu-pak	2,500
Mr. Chan Kai-ming	2,500
Mr. C. L. Chow	500
Messrs. Ying Fat Yuen	500
Mr. Mok Cho-shuen	300
Mr. Chan Siu-ki	300
Messrs. Kwong On Tai	300
Messrs. Chi Hong	300
Messrs. Wo Hong	200
Messrs. Kung Wo Lung	200
Messrs. Ming Shun	200
Sheung Kee	200
Mr. Chan Kaeng-yue	200
Mr. Li Ping	200
Mr. Ip Shan-chi	200
Mr. Li Pok-wei	200
Mr. Ng Hon-tsz	200
Messrs. Tin Wa	150
Messrs. Kwong Heung	150
Shing	150
Messrs. Tang Fat	100
Messrs. Chu Hing	100
Messrs. Kwong Yuen	100
Mr. Ka Ping-nam	100
Mr. Yau Si-chi	100
Mr. Chan Cheuk-hing	100
Mr. Chu Ching	100
Mr. Up Kam-wa	500
Messrs. Roise & Co.	2,500
Messrs. Joseph & Mody	500
Mr. N. S. Marshall	250
Messrs. Yee Hing Lee	100
Mr. Pun Shiu-cho	100
Mr. Lo Yuk-tong	100
Mr. Chan Shau	100
Mr. Chan Ha	100
Mr. C. A. Ying	100
Mr. Lau Tok-po	100
Mr. Lau Ju-chung	100
Mr. A. R. Linton	250
Mr. Norval C. Wilson	50
Mr. Robert Kennedy	50
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn	200
Ist Sub.	
Mr. N. J. Green, Ist Sub.	50
Mr. L. H. Kotewall, Ist Sub.	20
Mr. N. B. Salliat	3
Mr. Sun Kwong	2
Mr. Sun Shu-shun	2
Mr. Thomas Lay	2
Mr. Robert Lay	50
Mr. Kwan Shau-ku	1
Mr. Fung Lu cheung	1
Mr. W. Dunbar	500
	\$41,325.90
Monthly Subscriptions	1,272.75
Total, Oct. 1, 1914	\$42,598.65

FRENCH MAIL SERVICE RESUMED.

We are glad to receive the following notification from the Hongkong agent of the Messageries Maritimes.

The Messageries Maritimes Company have now decided to resume their regular departures from Marseilles to China & Japan fortnightly.

After s.s. Chili, the outward mail s.s. Atlantique will therefore call at Hongkong, where she is due on the 18th October as per time table.

GERMANY'S AIRSHIP FLEET.

Its Capabilities and Limitations.

Germany's strength in first-class airships adds a complication of profound interest to the naval situation, says "C.O.T." in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The long-range airships of Germany may be employed over the North Sea, and even, conceivably, be sent across the North Sea to England.

Different opinions are expressed as to the capabilities and the vulnerability of these craft. Their capabilities are not to be despised, but that they must be used with caution is clear enough from the report that a single French aviator, by an act of splendid heroism, has already destroyed one of these monsters, and that another has been brought down by gun fire.

Germany, then, must seek to use her great airships at places and at times when they will be secure from aeroplane attack. For example, they could venture far out to sea and co-operate with the fleet: so far as is known, the British naval force, except when operating near our coasts, will not be served by aircraft. Again, they can operate at night.

Effect of Bad Weather.

One other consideration:—Their operations are dependent upon the weather; they dare not venture upon long voyages when half a gale of wind is blowing. But, given a speed of fifty miles per hour or more, and a fuel capacity of over forty hours, they can operate freely within 300 or 400 miles of the German frontier in winds of twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, blowing from any direction. Thus, against a westerly wind of twenty-five miles, a German airship could make a net speed of twenty-five miles per hour travelling westwards, and in that case it could leave a narrow fuel margin for the return journey; for, having the wind then behind it, a gross speed of over seventy miles per hour would be attained, or its engines could be slowed down, and even stopped.

The more recent additions to the fleet are capable of well exceeding fifty miles per hour, which speed, however, some of the older vessels cannot quite attain. By travelling at reduced speeds, of course, the duration of voyage is increased.

In some recently published articles the number of Germany's first-class airships is underestimated, the two newest vessels not being included.

Length of Voyages. Germany's big airships have been designed, and trained for war, and that they will be used is certain, whether their use will prove effective remains to be seen. Their effective practical range may be put at 1,000 miles, although far greater voyages can be made by the six newer vessels, where distance is the one consideration. In this article it will be assumed that the moderate range of 1,000 miles is their capacity.

With these considerations in mind it is now only necessary to look at the map and mark the points from which the airships can operate. These points are the airship stations where hydrogen gas and all necessary stores can be obtained; and for the present it is only necessary to consider the western chain of stations which are of chief interest to England and France. And it would be folly to distinguish between naval and military airships, for both on occasion may be used for overseas voyages.

German Stations. The airship stations on the west of Germany are those at Heligoland, Hamburg, Emden, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Frankfurt,

LIBERALS AND THE WAR.

The Sinking of Political Differences.

The National Liberal Federation has issued the following circular to the affiliated associations of England and Wales:—

"Dear sir,—It seems fitting that we should inform the affiliated Liberal Associations of England and Wales that from the moment when war was declared the party propaganda of the National Liberal Federation has been suspended and will remain suspended indefinitely. While war is being waged the voice of party should be silenced. The immediate duty of all good citizens is to sink their political differences in support of the King's Government and to render such service as each can best perform in movements which know no party distinction.

Members and officials of Liberal Associations will doubtless give themselves freely to such non-party work as they find ready to their hands in connection with the relief of distress and the regulation of food supplies, and the other kindred movements, local or national, which the exigencies of the hour are calling into existence. In these works of necessity Liberals and Conservatives alike will find themselves in earnest co-operation until such time as it is proper once more to resume their respective tasks in the work of party politics. We end by expressing a confident hope that no Liberal Association will find it necessary to reduce the normal staff of its offices, for any such dismissal of paid workers would only add to the burden of distress.—We are, &c.,

John Brunner, President.

Edward Evans, Chairman of Committee.

Frank Wright, Treasurer.

John Mason, Chairman of Finance Committee.

Robt. A. Huxson, Secretary.

Frank Barber, Assistant Secretary.

Mannheim, Metz, and Biden.

Of these, the six first-named are those from which airships might venture to set out for the North Sea, although with the war against France and Russia on her hands Germany may well have other plans in view. The distances between the stations mentioned and London are as follows:—

Heligoland about 400 miles.

Emden " 400

Hamburg " 450

Dusseldorf " 300

Cologne " 300

Bremen " 400

But there are points between these places and London where airships might serve against England; for example, Harwich and the East Coast generally, and over the North Sea itself.

Strength of the Fleet.

Germany has seventeen first-class airships, and of these eleven are long-range craft. They can carry large supplies of ammunition from two to four tons—and can drop high explosive bombs of great size. They might even attempt to adopt the plan of employing their full spareload carrying capacity for the purpose of discharging one enormous quantity of high explosive with the object of causing wholesale damage to an arsenal or a dockyard. The guns they carry would be of little use save against opposing aircraft. In addition to her first-class airships, Germany has at least six smaller and slower dirigible balloons.

As to the law relating to bombardment of cities, it has never been precisely formulated; but it is usual to regard the bombardment of military stores and barracks, wherever situated, as permissible.

FINANCING THE WAR.

Funds Available for Prolonged Struggle.

Measures have been instituted in England, France, and Germany, says the *New York Times*, for the financial support of their war operations. The British Parliament voted a war appropriation of \$25,000,000. In Germany a bill was introduced to appropriate \$1,250,000,000. The French Parliament authorized the Bank of France to increase its note issue from about \$1,340,000,000 to \$2,400,000,000, and to abstain from paying out gold in exchange for notes. Only in the case of France was there any definite indication of how the money is to be raised, aside from drawing on Government funds already in hand.

These steps brought to a head the discussion that has been in progress in banking circles here for several days as to how a war on such a scale as the present one is to be financed. The opinion has been frequently expressed in the last few days that the war would have to be short, as it could not be financed if it continued for any length of time.

Money for Several Years.

There was now a tendency to take a different view of the situation. One financial expert, who is well qualified to speak on the subject, said the European nations would be able to carry on the war for several years so far as financing it was concerned.

"In the first place," he said, "it is well known that for a year or so several of the nations involved have been building up their gold reserves, some of them to an unprecedented extent. This was done by Germany some time ago. Russia took similar action about the same time. More recently France has been acquiring gold, especially from the United States, and it has hesitated at no extra cost in doing so, our exports to Paris being made, not on the basis of actual exchange conditions, but as 'special transactions.' Austria, too, has taken the same course to some extent. These augmented gold reserves furnish the basis for an increase of currency, of several times the amount of the gold.

Taxation.

"Another great resource that has already been availed of is that of taxation. Throughout almost the entire career of Napoleon he financed his wars by this means, not resorting to large bond issues and still less to the issue of irredeemable currency, the fallacy of which had been learned from earlier experiences. In his latter days short-term notes were issued in exchange for materials and subsistence, but taxation was his chief means of support. This is sometimes too little regarded in discussions of the financing of the present war, which usually centre about possible gigantic issues.

Germany's Heavy Property Tax. "Germany recently imposed a special tax for one year on property at the rate of 5 per cent, which takes the entire income from the property for the year. This was doubtless done in view of impending warfare. France has just enacted an income tax for the first time. Although it is only 5 per cent, which is a very different thing from a 5 per cent. property tax, the rate may easily be raised now that the machinery for the collection of the tax has been set up. Germany has long had an income tax, which is at a low rate on small incomes, but is heavily graduated on larger ones. It reaches incomes of quite small size. This also may easily be increased. In England, of course, the same condition exists.

"A tax on industry has often been resorted to in Europe in times of stress, and has been readily borne. It is as easy to

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN IMPORTS.

Heavy Duty Imposed.

A Federated Malay States Government Gazette Extraordinary dated Sept. 9th contains the following notification:—

In exercise of the powers severally vested in them by section 3 of the "Customs Duties Enactment, 1898" (Batak and Selangor), and of the "Customs Duties Enactment, 1897" (Negri Sembilan), and with the approval of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Residents of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, each for the State whereof he is Resident, hereby cancel with effect from the 9th day of September, 1914, all import and export duties now in force under the said Enactments in so far only as they affect goods manufactured in or exported from any place in German, Austrian or Hungarian territory and goods consigned to any place within the said territories and impose in the stead thereof the following import and export duties:—

Export Duties.

Goods consigned to any place in German, Austrian or Hungarian territory and goods manufactured in, or exported from, any place in German, Austrian or Hungarian territory—100 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Import Duties.

Goods manufactured in, or exported from, any place in German, Austrian or Hungarian territory—100 per cent. *ad valorem*.

A similar step is being taken in Pahang.

Consular Appointments.

The King has been pleased to appoint Frederick Edgar Wilkinson, Esq., O.M.G., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Fochow; Herbert Allan Ottewill, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Chinkiang; to reside at Chinkiang; Bertie Twyman, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Wuhu; to reside at Wuhu; George William Ward Pearson, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Kiangchow and Pakhoi, to reside at Kiangchow; and Lancelot Giles, Esq., to be one of His Majesty's Vice-Consuls in China.

put a tax on a hat manufacturer, for instance, as it is on the sale of liquor, the tax on which has been carried high in New York State. The liquor business has not been affected in amount by this great increase over the old licence fees, and the experience with a tax on industry is that it is a burden not hard to bear.

Great Bond Issues.

"Great bond issues are now easily absorbed than is sometimes supposed, in cases where an appeal to patriotism is behind them. This is particularly true in Europe, where there is always much money hoarded. In the past foreign securities have been heavily sold in order that the holders may invest in their national war loans. In the present instance this recourse is removed for the time being by the closing of the exchanges, but this situation may be changed before such loans are authorized and opened for subscription. The banks are practically compelled to take the loans and carry them until finally absorbed.

"Finally, irredeemable currency may be resorted to, although this is hardly likely to be done except in Austria. The extent to which such currency may safely be put out, however, is much better understood now than when it was abused with disastrous results in earlier periods, and its use is therefore not at all out of the question."

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

Events that Brought It About.

1873.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference had no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Dila. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan takes measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. *Amphion* troops achieve brilliant success

sinks German mine-layer *Koenig* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Orvain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Hamillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans en-voicing along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinets said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerchingen, south-east of Liege. French occupy Chenebelle, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyck. French occupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers

between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,900,000 and £3,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Lozaitza, Leshnitsa and Sobabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans. Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier, German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$257,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russian secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for urgent reinforcements. French Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near St. Lazare station and near the Opera.

to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Lignat by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt

to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Lignat by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

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September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rava Drina and Save. Announced that German

cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Belgadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogus* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

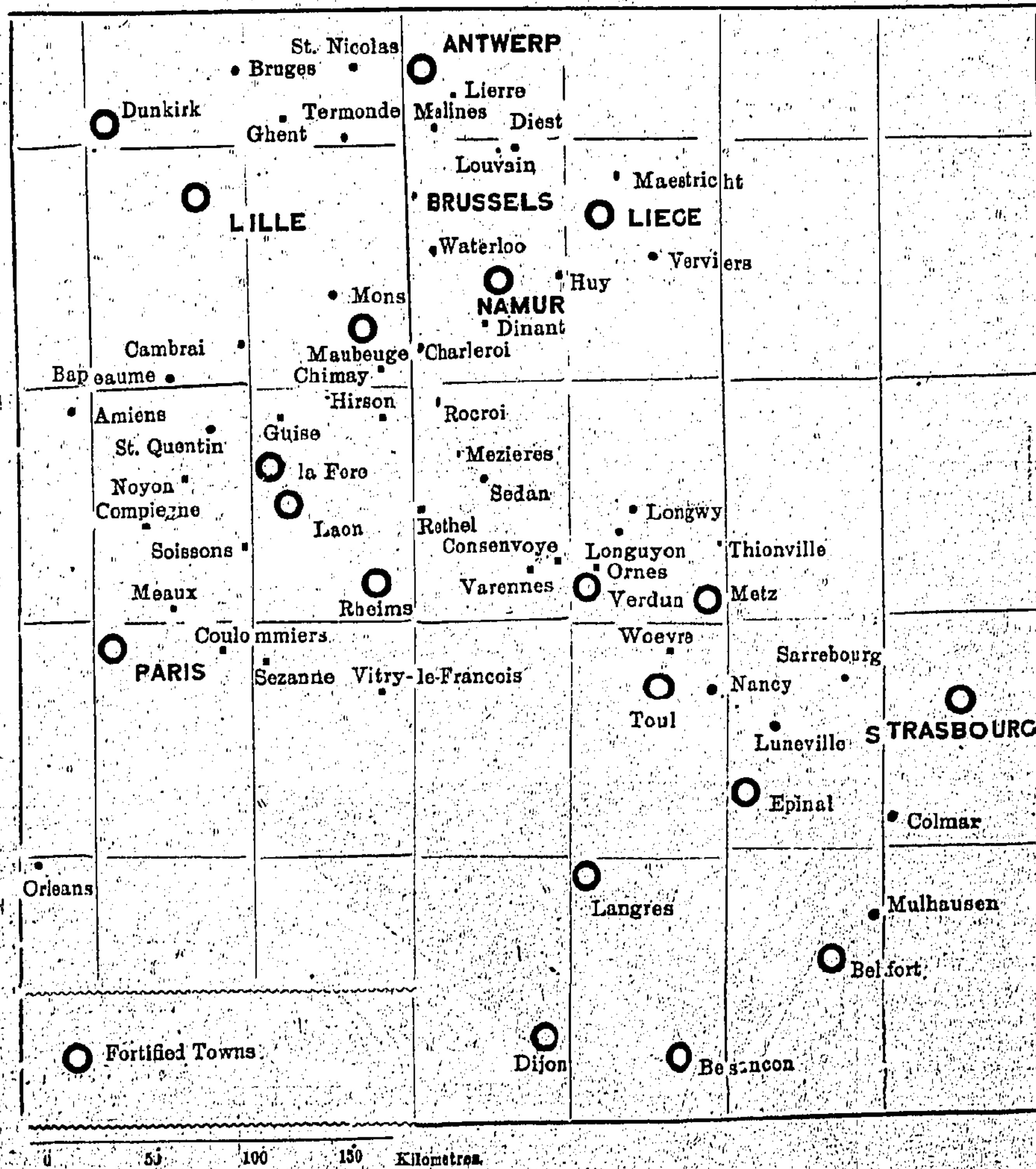
Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan of the great battlefield in the West, showing the positions of the warring forces, the lines of communication, and the locations of major battles and fortifications. The map is a simplified representation of the actual terrain, but it provides a clear overview of the strategic situation in the West.

MOBILISED DOCTORS.

Famous Medical Men Called Up.

In consequence of the large numbers of medical men who have been called up for duty as officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force, the Special Reserve of the same corps and the Royal Naval Reserve, all divisions throughout the country of the British Medical Association have made arrangements for carrying on, whilst they are absent, their practice amongst private patients.

A larger number of medical men belong to the Territorial Force than of any other profession. The whole of the active staff of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for example, belong to the 1st City of London Hospital Corps, and amongst many other distinguished officers of London Hospital Corps whose services have been available since mobilisation are:—

Sir F. S. Eve (Major, 2nd City of London Hospital Corps),
Sir W. A. Lane (Captain, 2nd City of London),
Sir B. Dawson (Captain, 2nd City of London),
Sir J. K. Fowler (Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd London Hospital Corps),
Sir R. J. Godlee (Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd London),
Sir A. P. Gould (Major, 3rd London),
Sir J. R. Bradford (Major, 3rd London),
Sir J. Bland-Sutton (Captain, 3rd London),
Sir J. F. Broadbent (Captain, 3rd London),
Sir Victor Horsley (Captain, 3rd London),
Sir W. W. Cheyne (Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th London Hospital Corps),
Dr. A. Newsholm, O.B., is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sanitary Service of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and his services, with those of some eighty other medical men, have been available since mobilisation with the Sanitary Officers of the R.A.M.C., Territorial Force.

There are five divisions of this force, and the corps which are now claiming the services of medical men from all parts of the country are:—
Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance and Field Ambulances.
General Hospitals.
Sanitary Companies and Sanitary Officers.
Clearing Hospitals.
Schools of Instruction.

One authority, in an interview with a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, was inclined to put the number of medical men in all parts of the country now mobilised with the Territorial Force and Royal Naval Reserve at least as high as thirty or forty per cent. The steps that have been taken by the British Medical Association to cover their duty are such as secure, as far as possible, that they shall not suffer whilst they are absent from their private practice on the duty of serving their country.

Members of the medical profession who have recently retired from practice and are not too old for duty are also placing their services at the disposal of the War Office.

The Late Mr. J. B. O'Shea.

An intimation which arrived late last night, says the *China Press* of September 23, that Mr. John Barrett O'Shea, editor of the *Shanghai Times*, had died in Peking will cause general regret in Shanghai, where he was known to almost everyone. Mr. O'Shea had been in indifferent health for many years and in 1912 his condition became serious. Though not recovering from a severe operation, he insisted on remaining at work and it was only in July of this year that he went to Peking for a change. While in Peking Mr. O'Shea went into hospital for an operation and never recovered from the effects. On Sunday evening Mrs. O'Shea was hastily summoned to Peking and left on Monday, arriving in time to see her husband just before he died.

3ILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK

(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sail, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong & Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong & Canton Steamboat Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS. BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

A late mail for Swatow, Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed for all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has been closed at the west entrance to the G.F.O. in the lane of Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The service to Tientsin is suspended.

The English Mail is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 3rd inst. at about noon.

The Mails from London (via Siberia) of the 26th Aug. to the 1st Sept. despatched from Shanghai per a.s. Haimun, were transhipped at Swatow to a.s. Haimun, which arrived here this morning. Delivery about 11 a.m.

The Mails from London (via Siberia) of Thursday, the 3rd inst., is due to arrive here on Monday, the 5th inst.

The Siberia, with the American Mail, will leave Manila on Friday evening 5 a.m. and is due to arrive here on or about Sunday the 4th inst., at 11 a.m.

MAILS DUE.

Siberia, 21thma Maru, 5th Oct.

American, Siberia, 4th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW

Holhow & Bangkok, 3rd inst. 10 a.m.

Bangkok, 3rd inst. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 3rd Oct. 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th October.)

Shanghai, North China & Newchwang 3rd inst. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 4th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 4th Oct. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui, 4th Oct. 3 p.m.

MONDAY, 5th Oct.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui & Amoy, 5th Oct. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, 5th Oct. 2 p.m.

Amoy, 5th inst. 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 6th Oct.

Japan via Moji, Honolulu, Hilo, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Cal. 6th Oct. 11 a.m.

Shanghai & North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, S. America, via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia) 6th Oct. 11 a.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Peking Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 12th October.)

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow, 6th Oct. 1 p.m.

Straits & Borneo, 6th Oct. 3 p.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Moji, Victoria B.C. & Seattle, Wash. & United Kingdom via Canada, 6th Oct. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China, 6th Oct. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.

Straits & Europe, 7th Oct. 3 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok, 7th Oct. 11 a.m.

Swatow, 7th inst. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Oct.

Shanghai & North China, 8th Oct. 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 2nd inst.—Swatow, 1st inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hercules, Norw. s.s. 3780, Wilhamssen, 1st inst.—Chingwantao, 24th ult. Coal—D. & Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1350, A. Fraser, 1st inst.—Chingwantao, 27th ult. Rile & Co.—Chingwantao.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1515, T. Tamoto 2nd inst.—Chingwantao, 25th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Lenan, Br. s.s. 1350, Jones, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Phages, Br. s.s. 3245, Caye, 1st inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult. Gen.—D. & Co.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1300, E. H. Laver, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Lloyd G. T.
Alport C. M. Lobel F.
Anderson Mr. & Mrs. Lyle E. F.
Athol L. Macdonald J. R.
Baird, E. B. Macdonald J. R.
Baillie, Mrs. E. R. Macdonald J. R.
Bell, C. J. Macdonald J. R.
Bena, G. A. Mann Mrs. R. E.
Blahop Mr. & Mrs. A. Marriott, Dr. O.
Black, W. M. Matheson, Mrs. R.
Bryce, Mrs. H. M. Matheson, Mrs. R.
Bristle, J. H. Menzies, W. A.
Brothof, C. H. Mercock, J.
Brooke, C. B. Meyer, C. E.
Brooks, A. J. Middleton G. S.
Cambridge, A. J. Morrison W. J.
Candy, W. E. Meyer, C. E.
Cayne, C. B. Newton D.
Coleman, Dr. A. L. F. Norton Mrs. J. E.
Course, Arthur. Okabe S.
Douglas, D. S. Odenhoven W.
Dowley, W. A. Penning, A. L.
Duffy, Miss M. E. Phillips, L. M.
Duncan, J. Phillips, L. M.
Ehrenfeld, Mr. & Mrs. Powell, G. M.
Farley, W. A. Preston, A. M.
Farnsworth, Miss Purvis, A.
Gibb, J. Raymond, E. M.
Gould, J. Ray, E. H.
Graham, W. E. Reay, Miss F.
Green, J. E. Reay, Miss F.
Groves, P. D. Sanders, Miss L. G.
Groves, E. H. Seddon, Mrs. O. P.
Hall, Capt. T. P. Sleight, H. C.
Handley, Pegg, H. Smith, J. Ross.
Hannibal, W. A. Smyth, F.
Harper, G. Square, Miss A.
Hawthorn, Hon. Mr. E. Walker, Capt. H. A.
Hewitt, Hon. Mr. E. Warren, E. J. P.
Holmes, Miss A. A. Welmann, L. J. P.
Hunter, R. White, F. W.
Hutchinson, D. L. Wilde, Capt. S.
Jones, M. T. Wood, G. G.
Joseph, R. M. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J. F.
Kooker, Capt. & Mrs. J. F.
Lambert, E. B. Zuellig, J. E.

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg, E. Leverett, W. J.
Anderson, R. T. Loeber, Mrs. O. H.
Austin, N. J. Mayne, C. W. O.
Bowen, W. O. M. Churo, C. H.
Bridger, Mr. & Mrs. McHugh, Mr. & Mrs. H. B.
Budge, W. Miller, Mrs. F. A.
Corry, Stephen J. Morita, Comdr.
Cox, Dr. O. T. Murdoch, J. W.
Davidson, Miss H. Pannock, Mr. & Mrs. O. R.
Dean, Mr. & Mrs. R. Pannock, Mrs. W. C.
Fischer, F. Pringle, W. J.
Foy, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Gardner, Ray. Rowley, P. B.
Hall, P. O. Rowley, P. B.
Hollist, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. C. F. Selanham.
Hunt, L. S. Sibree, Dr.
Joseph, J. Skeel, N. J.
Karsdorp, D. W. Smith, Mrs. D. G. R.
Kirschner, Mr. & Mrs. Sofer, Mrs. O. H.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. Tame, K.
Krohn, Mrs. W. G. Thompson, Mrs. E.
Laurensen, Mr. & Mrs. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Lennox, Miss. Vandervort, C. N.
Lennex, J. Vandervort, C. N.
Leung, Laiting. Young, T. L.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F. Mowat, J.
Baberg, A. Reynolds, A.
Beck, O. Owsa, A.
Bondewejne, G. Owen, F. G.
Craw, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Purkis, O. R.
Douglas, G. W. Roggeveen, R.
Emanuel, Miss. Sanderson, R.
Gander, J. S. Wright, S. H.
Gibbs, A. W. D. Weisman, C.
Jones, P. Zellwiler, C.
McFarlane, W. J.

Carlton Hotel.

Ballantine, Mr. and Paul S.
Baird, A. Reitan, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Barries, C. Riggs, A.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. Silva, Mr. & Mrs.
Crombie, L. G. O. Stannard, V. R.
Davies, B. Swigg, O. V.
Davison, Mr. & Mrs. A. Tall, Mrs.
Fulcher, O. W. Walker, Mrs. A. R.
Gardner, E. F. Walker, Mrs. A. R.
Gibbs, A. W. D. Walker, Mrs. A. R.
Hollist, Mr. & Mrs. Mrs. C. F. Selanham.
Hunt, L. S. Sibree, Dr.
Joseph, J. Skeel, N. J.
Karsdorp, D. W. Smith, Mrs. D. G. R.
Kirschner, Mr. & Mrs. Sofer, Mrs. O. H.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. Tame, K.
Krohn, Mrs. W. G. Thompson, Mrs. E.
Laurensen, Mr. & Mrs. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.
Lennox, Miss. Vandervort, C. N.
Lennex, J. Vandervort, C. N.
Leung, Laiting. Young, T. L.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Klippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 11.10—Pressure changes since yesterday are small in the South.

The typhoon has passed into the Pacific.

The anticyclone over China has moved eastward. It is now central in the neighbourhood of Shanghai.

No returns from Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, strong to moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. gale moderating.

3 South-east of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

5 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

2nd Oct., a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wootock 7a 29.87 nne 6

Nemuro 7a 29.87 nw 1

Hakodadi 7a 30.06 0

Tokio 7a 30.07 wsw 1

Kochi 7a 30.13 ne 1

Nagasaki 7a 30.13 ne 1

Kagima 7a 30.04 ne 1

Oshima 7a 30.05 e 2

Naha 7a 30.05 e 2

Ishijima 7a 29.93 wsw 1

Bonin Is. 7a 30.11 64 73 sw 2 b

Chafu 7a 30.19 57 d 1 b

Whaiwei 7a 30.13 67 nne 3 b

Hankow 7a 30.09 75 nne 2 b

Shanghai 7a 30.04 73 58 ne 4 b

Amoy 7a 30.09 ne 2

Swatow 7a 30.09 ne 2

Taihou 7a 30.09 ne 2

Taihu 7a 29.97 ne 8

Labuan 7a 29.99 ne 10

Canton 7a 30.03 74 90 e 1 o

H'kong 7a 30.00 77 65 e 5 o

Macao 7a 30.01 72 ne 2 o

Wuchow 9a 29.91 77 ne 2 p

Pakhoi 9a 29.90 75 0 b

Holhow 9a 29.90 75 0 b

Phullen 9a 29.95 81 0 b

Tourane 9a 29.93 89 w 1 c

O. St. J. 9a 29.91 77 ne 2 p

Manila 9a 29.90 75 0 b

Legaspi 9a 29.90 75 0 b

Iloilo 9a 29.95 81 0 b

Bacolod 9a 29.93 89 w 1 c

Labuan 9a 29.99 ne 10

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 2.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, o detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.90 29.90 29.90

Temperature 75 75 75

Humidity 81 81 81

Direction of Wind N N N

Force 3 3 3

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0 0 0

H.K. Observatory, 1st October.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call. Steamers To Sail On. Remarks.

Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini noon 10th Oct. Freight & Passage

Namur Capt. A. Collyer about 10th Oct. Freight & Passage

Malta Capt. G. W. Cookman about 13th Oct. Freight & Passage

Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt about 17th Oct. Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th Sept., 1914.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For Steamers To sail

MARSEILLE via PORTS

SHANGHAI & JAPAN... Chilli 10th October.

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